

Trial by Jury: 800-Year English Tradition in Jeopardy

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Trial by jury, a feature of English Common Law for eight centuries, may be reserved only for the chosen few if the recommendations of an official committee are adopted.

The proposal by a Royal Commission on Criminal Justice this week created a furor in England and Wales, where the jury system—even if whittled away in recent years—still is seen as a fundamental component of democracy. Scotland has a separate judicial structure resembling the inquisitorial systems of Continental Europe.

The commission recommended that defendants lose the automatic right to opt for trial by jury in a large category of cases that can now be heard either in a magistrates' court or in a crown court before a judge and 12 jurors.

Last year about 35,000 defendants elected to have their cases heard before a jury rather than in a magistrates' court.

The commission said that magistrates, most of them laymen with no specific legal training, should in

the future decide which cases should go to jury trial. "We do not think that defendants should be able to choose their court of trial solely on the basis that they think they will get a fairer hearing at one level than another," the commission said. "Magistrates' courts conduct over 93 percent of criminal cases and should be trusted to try cases fairly."

Tony Blair, the opposition Labor Party's shadow home secretary, said that it was "totally unsatisfactory" to leave such an important decision entirely up to magistrates.

The Law Society warned that magistrates would likely base their decisions on pragmatic grounds, deciding, for example, not to send trials of people accused of thefts involving small amounts to the crown court.

"An allegation of dishonesty, however small the amount, is never a minor matter for a defendant," the society said.

Many defendants believe they will get a fairer trial before a jury than before a magistrate, most of whom come from a population group once described as "middle-class, middle-aged and middle-minded."

Juries, for example, have been shown to be more

distrustful of evidence given by the police, which magistrates often take on trust.

In fact, statistics show that defendants do stand a much better chance of being acquitted in a jury trial—but that they are likely to get a much heavier sentence if found guilty.

Trial by jury was first introduced in the 13th century to replace the medieval "trial by ordeal."

In 1670, 12 "good men and true" acquitted the Quaker preacher William Penn of unlawful assembly, defying a judge who insisted on a guilty verdict.

The jurors, whose "courage and endurance" on being locked up without food and water are honored with a plaque in London's Central Criminal Court, founded a cardinal point in English law: The jury's word is final.

But now the commission proposes that juries should be examined on how they arrive at their verdicts.

Each criminal justice bill in recent years has reduced the number of indictable offenses that can be tried by a jury. Most offenses considered minor—including thefts of small amounts—have to be heard by magistrates. An earlier commission proposed abolishing juries in fraud cases on the grounds that these were too technical for ordinary people to understand.

In Northern Ireland, emergency regulations have suspended the jury system altogether on the grounds that it is not possible to find enough jurors willing to brave terrorist threats. Criminal cases in the province are heard by a judge sitting with two professional assessors.

The Royal Commission on Criminal Justice was set up to propose changes following a number of spectacular miscarriages of justice. None of those miscarriages was in any way attributable to the juries.

Among the reasons for the commission's recommendation, legal experts said, was a concern to speed up procedures and to cut costs. A jury trial costs almost £7,000 a day, and on average lasts two days.

The commission also asked whether the age limits for jurors should be raised and whether there should be a literacy requirement. This has been criticized by some law and civil liberties groups, who argue that the whole point of a jury is to represent life as it is.

Michael Foot, a former leader of the Labor Party, once said: "It does so happen to be that case that if the freedom of this country—and especially the rights of trade unionists—had been left to the good sense and fair-mindedness of judges, we would have precious few freedoms."

WORLD BRIEFS

Cambodia Threatens Khmer Rouge

PHNOM PENH (Reuters) — Cambodia's new interim government threatened Thursday to strike back at Khmer Rouge guerrillas after their capture of an ancient temple site on the Thai border.

"We are ready to rattle the Peah Vihear temple if the Khmer Rouge will not withdraw," Cambodia's co-president, Hun Sen, was quoted as saying by the state-run SPK news agency. Wednesday's guerrilla attack has provoked the most serious confrontation between the radical faction and the interim government since UN-sponsored elections in May.

The head of state, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, called for "consolidation" of the new national army as soon as possible. Information Minister Khiev Kamharith quoted him as saying, "If the Khmer Rouge continue their stubborn rejection of national reconciliation, in the long run the new government could be obliged to fight them."

Leading French Socialist to Be Tried

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — A former speaker of the National Assembly, Henri Emmanuelli, was ordered Thursday to stand trial for his role in a political fund-raising scandal during the 1988 general election.

Mr. Emmanuelli said later that he was resigning his parliamentary seat to avoid the embarrassing procedure of having his parliamentary immunity lifted. He said it was only fair to go to court in his southwestern constituency another chance to assess him once the judicial proceedings ended.

If convicted, Mr. Emmanuelli faces a maximum of five years in prison. He is the most prominent figure to be involved in the scandal, in which a consulting firm accepted party donations from construction companies in exchange for preference in public works tenders. Mr. Emmanuelli was treasurer of the Socialist Party at the time. (AP, Reuters)

Israeli Civilian Killed in West Bank

JERUSALEM (Combined Dispatches) — An Israeli civilian was shot and killed while traveling in a car in the occupied West Bank south of Jerusalem on Thursday night, an army spokesman said.

"We have initial reports that tonight at 10:30 P.M. an Israeli civilian was killed by shooting at his car when traveling near the village of Tekoa in the Bethlehem area," the spokesman said. No further details on the attack were known.

Earlier, two Israeli soldiers were killed and three wounded in a bomb attack in Lebanon, while a guerrilla was shot and killed during a search for the assailants. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, claimed responsibility. (Reuters, AFP)

U.S. to Bar Calls to Cuba via Canada

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Clinton administration plans to shut down an operation that permits Cuban exiles to make telephone calls to the island through an 800 number in Canada, officials said Thursday.

They said such calls were a violation of the U.S. embargo against Cuba. Because of the difficulty in telephoning Cuba directly from the United States, many exiles have been using the number in Canada even though the calls can cost \$20 for three minutes.

"It's illegal and a ripoff," a U.S. official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said, adding that the transactions violated the U.S. embargo because part of the proceeds from the calls went to the Cuban government. Callers are billed for the service on their credit cards. There are no official estimates on how much profit Cuba has been making from the transactions.

Marines Begin Somalia Aid Mission

MOGADISHU, Somalia (AP) — Hundreds of U.S. Marines have landed in northern Somalia on a three-day humanitarian mission, United Nations officials said Thursday.

The Marines carried in medical supplies and food and were to help rebuild harbor, food storage facilities and a police post. The mission is scheduled to end Friday.

UN forces began tightening security to protect 1,400 Somalis employed by the multinational peacekeeping alliance in southern Somalia. Specific measures were being kept confidential following the killing of six Somalis, all UN employees, on their way to work on Wednesday, said a UN spokesman, Barrie Walkley.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Slovak drivers began Thursday to lift an 800-truck barricade on the only border crossing with Ukraine after the two countries agreed to work out an accord on sharp increases in insurance premiums. The border had been blocked for five days. (Reuters)

A strike by Israeli government workers paralyzed public services for a second day Thursday. The strikers want a 35 percent pay increase, but the government is resisting negotiations because inflation has risen to 14 percent this year, from 9 percent last year. (AP)

A heat wave along the U.S. eastern seaboard has produced suffocating temperatures and claimed at least two lives. Temperatures rose as high as 102 degrees Fahrenheit (39 centigrade), and doctors were warning people to remain indoors. The heat was expected to continue because of a huge high-pressure system. (AP)

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Zurich's New Plan: Sell Addicts Heroin

Zurich, a center of illicit drug use in Switzerland, is to sell cheap heroin to addicts under a nationwide program aimed at limiting the damage they do to themselves and society. Beginning next year, 50 addicts will be allowed to buy heroin under prescription, officials said Wednesday. Registered addicts will receive their daily dose for only about 3 Swiss francs (\$2) a day — a small fraction of the street price but enough, officials hope, to keep the addicts responsible. Those enrolled are expected to participate in city-sponsored job programs.

To be eligible, addicts have to be at least 20; they must prove at least two years' dependency on drugs and failure of previous attempts to quit.

The Zurich project is part of a national program that aims to gather scientific data to help formulate a federal drug policy. The Swiss approach is similar to a soft-drug policy adopted by the Netherlands.

Authorities say Switzerland has about 30,000 drug addicts. Meanwhile, not just social workers and policemen but also some governmental groups have begun urging decriminalization of drugs.

Around Europe

The notion of a European identity faces an uphill battle, if one is to judge by a recent survey of British schoolchildren. Sixty-four percent of 8- to 12-year-olds questioned had not heard of the European Community; more than two in five thought the Black Forest was a cake, or a ride at Eurodisney, and Jacques Delors, the EC Commission president, was identified by two-thirds as either the president of France, a tabloid newspaper editor or a star soccer player for Marseille. Forty percent guessed that ERM stood not for Exchange Rate Mechanism but European

5 Die as Troops Crush Camp Revolt in Russia

MOSCOW — Five inmates were killed when troops ended a rebellion by hundreds of prisoners at a Russian hard-labor camp, the Commonwealth of Independent States television reported Thursday.

It said the revolt began early Wednesday when a group of convicts forced open a passage between camp zones and persuaded 1,500 fellow prisoners to barricade themselves in. Authorities were unable to resolve the conflict, and Interior Ministry troops were sent in to restore order after the rebels set fire to living quarters.

Don't See Jews As 'Foreigners,' Germans Urged

AACHEN, Germany — The head of the Jewish community in Germany called on the German people Thursday to stop thinking of Jews as "foreigners."

"It's particularly hard on those Jews born in Germany when more than half the population considers Jews as foreigners," Ignatz Bubis said in this western city.

Mr. Bubis, who is president of the Central Jewish Council, was taking part in a ceremony to lay the first stone for a synagogue when he referred to recent opinion polls that showed anti-Semitism persisted.

He said that the older generation was still affected by Nazi ideology, which dismissed "Jews as foreigners, belonging to a different race, suitable for extermination."

Mr. Bubis added that some Jews were thinking of emigrating in the wake of recent violence. About 40,000 Jews live in Germany now, compared with 600,000 in 1933 — the year Hitler took power.

Italy Scandal Moves To Cultural Milieu

Corrupted by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Italy's corruption scandals shifted to the world of culture on Thursday, as a government official was arrested on fraud charges and the former manager of an opera house in Bari was charged with arranging for the Mafia to burn it down.

The police in Rome said Francesco Sissini, who as the top civil servant of the Cultural Heritage Ministry has overall charge of safeguarding Italy's wealth of artistic treasures, historic monuments and archaeological riches, was arrested in Rome at dawn on charges of fraud connected with a \$20 million restoration project in southern Italy.

And in one of the more bizarre cases in the 17-month saga of corruption scandals, Fernando Pinto, one of Italy's most respected theater directors, was taken into custody after a Mafia informer alleged that he brought in the criminal organization to burn down his own theater in the southern port of Bari so that they could skim funds from a restoration appeal.

Mr. Pinto, who watched as flames consumed the baroque interior of the Teatro Petruzzelli in Bari in 1991, now heads the Teatro di Roma. He called the allegations absurd.

"I will not allow anyone to drag my name through the mud," Mr. Pinto said before the police arrested him on Wednesday night on charges of arson and Mafia association.

Judicial sources said a third figure from the world of fine arts, Adriano Aragozzini, had also been arrested. Mr. Aragozzini, the impresario behind the San Remo Song Festival, was arrested on suspicion of paying bribes to local politicians in 1990 in the Italian Riviera resort.

Hundreds of leading Italians from former prime ministers to top businessmen have been investigated or arrested in the past 17 months in a huge corruption scandal in which companies routinely paid bribes to win public contracts.

Mr. Sissini, 59, helped create the Cultural Heritage Ministry in the 1970s and has been director-general since 1977.

A police spokesman said the charges against him arose from a \$20 million restoration of an 18th century seafaring castle at San Nicola Arcella near Cosenza in the southern Calabria region.

Arrested in the same case was Maurizio Misasi, 35, the son of a former Christian Democratic education minister, Riccardo Misasi, who is being investigated for suspected Mafia links.

The case is separate from a main kickback investigation involving the ministry. In that probe, a surveyor reportedly admitted collecting \$3.5 million from companies between 1988 and 1992 and handing it over to party and Culture Ministry officials.

Prosecutors have formally notified a former culture minister, Vincenzo Bono Parrino, that she is under investigation. News reports say they are looking into 700 billion lire (\$45 million) in spending budgeted in 1988. (Reuters, AP)

KIBBUTZ: Yielding to Change

Continued from Page 1

paid for it," said Ruth Baruch, a member of the Ein Zivan management committee. And, she says, she has received inquiries from other kibbutzim that "want to go in the same direction, or something like it."

But for most of the 125,000 kibbutzniks, about 3 percent of Israel's Jewish population, Ein Zivan has gone too far, raising questions about whether it may even be called a kibbutz anymore. There is no sign that others will travel the same route soon. Indeed, Mrs. Baruch expects that in a few weeks Ein Zivan will be drummed out of the United Kibbutz Movement, the dominant association of Israeli collectives.

"They have tried to make an ideology out of what really is a bad situation," said Menachem Rosner, a kibbutznik and a sociologist at Haifa University's Institute for Research of the Kibbutz and the Cooperative Idea. "But Ein Zivan will

stand as a symbol of where things may lead. It may have the effect of stopping more far-reaching changes."

A Kinneret, the managers agree that Ein Zivan crossed the line. But it would be foolish, Mr. Slonimsky says, for kibbutzim to think they "can stay in one place while the rest of the country is moving in another direction."

That is why the money-short kibbutz finally decided to plunge into the stock market with a public offering of Hofit, its profitable plastics factory, which had nearly \$10 million in sales last year.

"If we want to compete with the private sector, we need to be able to raise capital," Yaron Hermoni, Kinneret's secretary, said. "And one way to do that is to go to the stock market. We think it's an honorable way."

It does not mean that Kinneret has altered its basic structure. Policy is still set by the Hofit managers, not outside shareholders, and money raised will be held by the kibbutz and distributed communally, as always.

Significant change is hardly new to the 80-year-old kibbutz movement, which has loomed much larger in Israeli life and politics than its small share of the population would suggest.

Long ago, economic necessity and the departure of disaffected younger members forced kibbutzim to move away from the sparse, work-the-land utopian philosophy of the early Zionist pioneers. A classic feature of the early kibbutzim — raising children in communal centers, away from their parents — died years ago in all but one or two.

Nearly all 270 kibbutzim have some sort of industry, about a quarter of them run by boards of directors that in some instances include private businessmen.



OLD COLLABORATORS? — Robert Garwood, a Marine private who was held as a prisoner of war in Vietnam, shouting angrily Thursday at Ho Xuan Dich, a Foreign Ministry employee who greeted Mr. Garwood as an old friend. Mr. Garwood, who after his return in 1979 was convicted by the Marine Corps for collaborating with the enemy, told Mr. Ho: "I was never your friend." Mr. Ho said that Mr. Garwood, who was with a congressional group investigating missing POWs, had been an "officer in the People's Army."

Nigeria Pact Deals Out Election Winner

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAGOS — The man Nigerians elected president last month angrily criticized his party on Thursday for making a deal with the military ruler to form an interim government that is likely not to include him.

"I was elected by the Nigerian people," said Moshob K.O. Abiola, a publisher, oilman and transportation magnate. "That is not subject to negotiation."

A spokesman said that Mr. Abiola, who as the Social Democratic Party candidate was the apparent winner of Nigeria's annulled presidential elections, still expected to become president.

"Chief Abiola still considers himself the president-elect and still expects to be sworn in as president," a spokesman said.

The Social Democrats and the Republicans, the only two legal parties in Nigeria, agreed Thursday to form an interim government that would replace the military regime of General Ibrahim Babangida.

General Babangida, who has repeatedly reneged on promises to return Nigeria to civilian government, voided the results of the June 12 presidential election he had organized, claiming that it was rigged. International monitors said the election had been fair.

The annulment of the election sparked three days of unrest in Lagos and other cities. The army moved armored vehicles into Lagos on Wednesday to quell the protests, which have claimed at least 17 lives. An independent newspaper said that 75 people had been killed and 200 injured.

Armed soldiers were still posted Thursday at three bridges in Lagos.

Many businesses reopened Thursday, and the city center, which was deserted during the protests, again bustled with traders and traffic.

Pressed by the unrest and criticism from his one-time political allies, General Babangida had said that the two political parties, which he created, could form an interim civilian government and dissolve the National Assembly, or else agree to new elections on July 31.

He said he would step down as promised on Aug. 27, ending a decade of military rule. But the parties, after meeting with General

Babangida, won a concession to keep the assembly and other democratic institutions in place, and the general would appoint an interim president and a cabinet and ignore the June 12 election results.

A Social Democratic spokesman said it was "not probable" that Mr. Abiola would be the president in the interim government.

"It's clear that the government does not want to hand over power to Abiola," he said.

Mr. Abiola, who won in a landslide according to unofficial returns, said he was not invited to the party negotiations in Abuja, the administrative capital, and was unsure whether the Social Democrats planned to keep him as their standard-bearer.

"I'm waiting," he said. "There are some contacts which will be followed up. I stand by the mandate of the Nigerian people. I am the president-elect. I am the chief national official of the country."

Asked if he trusted the deal made by the two parties, he said: "Anything outside the people's mandate, I do not trust." (AP, Reuters, AFP)

Elisabeth Draper, Interior Designer, Dies at 93

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Elisabeth Draper, 93, an interior designer in New York for 60 years, died in her sleep at her home here Monday.

Mrs. Draper was one of the grand dames of decorating in an era when a professionally decorated home was a mark of privilege. She decorated the American Embassy in Paris, worked on a number of rooms at the White House, and did the interiors of Blair House, the presidential guest house.

President and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower were among her numerous clients. She decorated their New York home as well as the Eisenhower farmhouse in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Vincent Zhu, Defiant Priest Jailed by Beijing Leaders

BEIJING (Reuters) — The Reverend Vincent Zhu Hongsheng, a thrice-jailed veteran of China's embattled underground Catholic movement, has died in Shanghai at 76, religious sources said on Thursday.

Father Vincent died of a heart ailment on Tuesday, five months after Shanghai authorities finally pronounced him fully rehabilitated

after close to four decades of fighting Communist restrictions.

Buddhadesa Bhikkhu, 87, the monk whose reformist ideas transformed Thai Buddhism and earned him an international following, died Thursday in Bangkok.

Nora Nelson, 115, one of the oldest people in the United States, died Saturday in Quincy, Florida.

Bill Watson Mihlo, 105, one of the few survivors of Arizona's Chiricahua Apache tribe taken captive by the U.S. Cavalry in the late 1800s along with his chief, Geromimo, died Sunday in Apache, Oklahoma.

UN to Seal Iraq Missile-Testing Gear

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — UN weapons inspectors in Iraq will seal missile testing equipment at two sites where Iraqi officials have barred video cameras, the leader of the inspection team said Thursday.

The action apparently was an interim compromise in the latest standoff between Baghdad and United Nations inspectors overseeing the scrapping of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, a provision of Gulf War cease-fire terms.

Rolf Ekus, head of the UN special commission on the arms destruction, called the move "a face-saving method for Iraq."

The equipment cannot be used unless the seals are broken. UN inspectors monitoring cease-fire

resolutions have used such seals before.

Mr. Ekus said the seals would be installed by an inspection team that is going to Baghdad on Saturday. He did not elaborate on how the equipment was to be sealed, but he indicated that the sites would not be guarded.

He said placement of the seals would be an "interim measure" until the dispute over cameras can be resolved.

"This will make sure no testing is taking place," Mr. Ekus said.

Iraq has refused to allow weapons inspectors to install cameras to monitor two sites where Iraq is permitted to test rocket motors for short-range missiles.

The sites are Yamam al Azim, about 65 kilometers (40 miles) south of Baghdad, and Rafah, about 65 kilometers southwest of the capital.

Mr. Ekus feels the sites could

CHARLES TOREM

Charles Torem, beloved husband of Susannah, loving father of Christopher, adoring grandfather of Emily and Alison, Senior Partner of Couderd Brothers. Funeral services Wednesday, July 14, 1993 at the "Riverside" 76th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York, New York, 12:00 Noon. Cemetery interment private. There will be a memorial service scheduled during the month of September, in Paris, the exact time and place to be announced in the future.

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POLITICAL NOTES

Going Public, FBI May Ask Brady Bill Passage

WASHINGTON — The FBI is proposing to break its tradition of public neutrality on political issues and call for the immediate enactment of the Brady bill, which would require a five-day waiting period for buying handguns, government officials said.

The FBI director, William S. Sessions, sent Attorney General Janet Reno a letter outlining a proposed five-point policy statement on the bill and other gun-control issues. He asked her to approve the move and advise President Bill Clinton of the decision, the officials said. Many FBI officials have urged for years that the bureau break that rule in the case of the Brady bill. But Mr. Sessions had long resisted the idea while he was working for the Reagan and Bush administrations, which opposed gun-control measures. The Clinton administration supports the Brady bill.

Mr. Sessions notified each of the FBI's special agents in charge of its 56 field offices throughout the country of the proposed policy change in a teletyped message. A spokesman for Mr. Sessions said she had not yet had an opportunity to review the FBI proposal and did not know how she would respond.

Bureau officials called the proposal a one-time departure from the FBI's tradition of not taking a stand on political issues.

The bill, named for James S. Brady, President Ronald Reagan's press secretary who was seriously wounded in March 1981 in an attempt on Mr. Reagan's life, was reintroduced in the House and the Senate this year. (NYT)

Drug Chief Vows Fight to Restore Lost Funds

WASHINGTON — The national drug policy director, Lee P. Brown, conceding he was "out of the loop" on a key budget action affecting his office, has vowed to fight to restore \$231 million in House-passed cuts in anti-drug programs that Clinton administration officials had accepted.

Mr. Brown, who took office June 21, said he was unaware of the drug-treatment and drug-abuse-prevention reductions until he read about them in *The Washington Post* recently.

After learning that Office of Management and Budget officials had acquiesced informally in the cuts last month during negotiations with the House Appropriations Committee, Mr. Brown said he had met with the director of the Office of Management and the Budget, Leon E. Paetzle, this week to protest the action and make sure he was consulted about any such moves in the future.

"Certainly, it's not what we wanted to see happen," Mr. Brown said when asked about the cuts during a briefing. "Things have gone on that would not have gone on if a drug director had been in place. We have got to get back in the loop."

The House cut \$131 million from an Education Department "drug-free" school program and \$100 million from treatment programs.

The cuts, and the disclosure of the budget office's acquiescence in them, embarrassed the White House last week and prompted some anti-drug advocates to question the administration's commitment to continuing the drug war. Mr. Clinton had pledged during last year's campaign to dramatically expand federal support for treatment programs — a goal that some treatment advocates say will be severely set back if the Senate upholds the House action.

The move also raised new questions about the role that Mr. Brown, who won respect of police and others as New York City's police commissioner, will play in the Clinton administration. Although Mr. Clinton formally made him a member of his cabinet, a White House directive in February slashed the staff of the drug-policy office by four-fifths, mandating it be reduced to 25 positions by October.

John P. Walters, a former deputy and acting director in the drug office during the Bush administration, said that the president had dug Mr. Brown a "very deep hole" by cutting the staff. "It was already a difficult job," he said. "They've come close to making it impossible." (NYT)

U.S. Employees Are Asked to Tell It Like It Is

WASHINGTON — A congressional committee attempting to change the way Congress does business is surveying thousands of House and Senate staff workers to find out what they love and what they hate about working on Capitol Hill. The questionnaire, mailed to 3,500 randomly selected Hill staffers, is designed to give them the unusual opportunity to tell their elected bosses what it's like working for an institution that some have described, only partially in jest, as "The Last Plantation." It asks staffers to rate the operations of the offices in which they work and solicits their views on 29 proposed congressional reforms under consideration by the bill's sponsor, the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Stanley B. Greenberg, President Clinton's poll-taker, on the disaffection among Perot voters and political parties: "We're dealing with something that's big. The depth of alienation is so strong and deep, it's hard to imagine they will be moved over to any direction unless there is evidence of change." (NYT)

Away From Politics

- The health gap between affluent, well-educated people and the poor and poorly educated has greatly widened for three decades, the U.S. government reported. By 1986, a study found, Americans with family income of less than \$9,000 a year had a death rate more than three times that of people with family income of \$25,000 or more.
- The anti-abortion group Operation Rescue will send its supporters to blockade dozens of abortion clinics in major U.S. cities this weekend. The group said it would open a 10-day campaign on Friday. Among the targets are clinics in Philadelphia; Cleveland; Dallas; Jackson, Mississippi; St. Paul, Minnesota; and Melbourne, Florida. Authorities in the targeted cities have taken precautions against possible violence.
- A mathematician has won a seven-year battle to gain a permanent professorship at the University of California at Berkeley. Jeremy Harrison, 44, had alleged in a lawsuit that she was denied tenure in 1986 because of discrimination. The university chancellor has reversed the math department's decision, granting her tenure.
- Another patient believed to have been infected with the AIDS virus by a Florida dentist has died from the disease. John Yezzer, 36, was the third of six patients believed to have been infected by Dr. David Acer of Jensen Beach, Florida, who died of AIDS in 1990.
- A blind woman led by a guide dog was killed in New York when she fell from a midtown subway platform and was struck by a train as she tried to climb back over the platform edge, transit police said.
- The owner of polluted land is liable for the cleanup of the property even if the pollution occurred under previous ownership, the Connecticut Supreme Court has ruled. A new state law has established an "innocent landowner" defense and limits the liability. Still, banking groups and experts in real estate issues said that the case carried significance nationally because both state and federal court judges look to the states' high courts for guidance in similar cases.
- A failure to consider children's needs in planning emergency medical services has resulted in inadequate and sometimes dangerous care for thousands of sick or injured youngsters each year, according to a report by the Institute of Medicine, a unit of the National Academy of Sciences. (NYT, AP, Reuters, AP)

Racism Is the Root of Urban Ills, Housing Chief Says

By Jason DeParle
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Henry G. Cisneros, the secretary of housing and urban development, has staked out a striking role: that of a cabinet-level contrarian on the volatile question of race.

In an administration that has been largely silent on the subject, Mr. Cisneros has gone out of his way to call racism a driving force behind many social ills, particularly urban poverty.

In a recent interview, he criticized those he calls "quote, New Democrats," the party centrists being courted by President Bill Clinton, for "failing to acknowledge the problems are as severe as they are." Mr. Cisneros called racism a "malignancy" and "the great Achilles heel of our nation's future."

"His role is more than rhetorical. He is moving to reverse decades of federal housing policy that he says has not just tolerated but promoted racial segregation. Most notably, he is trying to move subsidized housing out of central cities and into white suburbs, an effort he acknowledges will be met with fierce local opposition. "I'm not naive about how difficult this is," he said.

Mr. Cisneros has been careful to avoid criticizing colleagues by name, though he has cited disagreements with the Democratic Leadership Council, the organizational umbrella of "New Democrats" that Mr. Clinton once headed. And he has been careful to praise Mr. Clinton's racial sensibilities.

But Mr. Cisneros's critique of urban poverty places him at odds with a view endorsed by many Democrats, including some of the administration's top appointees.

That view acknowledges the historic impact of racism. But it argues that the quandary of the black urban ghettos stems more directly from other problems, like family break-up, drug abuse, educational failure, and the economic shifts that have reduced the number of well-paying, low-skilled jobs.

Mr. Cisneros insists that "race is at the core of the problems which confront America's urban areas."

"That is not a message that resonates well with some of the New Democrats," he says.

His housing proposals are also, in many regards, at odds with those of his predecessor, Jack F. Kemp. Mr. Kemp also criticized racial division and talked about the need for poor people and minorities to have choices in where they live. But he placed his greatest

emphasis on plans to let innercity residents improve, not flee, the ghettos, by buying their homes.

It is unclear how much support Mr. Cisneros will ultimately find at the White House. He said the president had been "very supportive" of his views, and in mid-April, he gave a well-received presentation to senior White House aides.

One White House official said that Thomas F. McLarry 3d, the president's chief of staff, later praised the presentation to Mr. Clinton.

But during the presidential campaign, Mr. Clinton sought an image of independence from minority advocacy groups, who, like Mr. Cisneros, have argued that racism remains a central fact of American life. And Mr. Clinton has been seeking to court the centrist and conservative legislators most likely to be skeptical of Mr. Cisneros's actions and views.

In a recent interview in his office, Mr. Cisneros, summoned several top aides for what became a mini-seminar on race in America.

Recounting a night he had recently spent in the Ida B. Wells public housing development on the South Side of Chicago, Mr. Cisneros painted an eerie portrait of waking to morning fog and young corpses, victims of gang warfare.

In telling the story, he emphasized what he called the "spatial separation" of that public housing complex and others from the rest of society. That isolation, he said, keeps residents away from good jobs and good schools and breeds such problems as violence and drug abuse.

Conservative analysts have viewed the same circumstances and faulted inert public school bureaucracies, rampant teenage pregnancy or leniency toward crime: Mr. Cisneros argues the villain is racism.

"This was deliberate," said Mr. Cisneros, arguing that even now federal rules cause public housing to be concentrated in areas dominated by poor minorities.

He characterized the government's attitude as "Let's just put them on the other side of the tracks and keep them there."

Some conservatives have accused Mr. Cisneros of reviving a bankrupt philosophy that attempts to portray poor minorities only as victims. In a recent article in *Reason* magazine, James P. Pinkerton, a domestic policy aide to George Bush, assailed Mr. Cisneros as being "politically correct."

But many housing advocates are praising the new emphasis on race.



PORT CALL, PIZZA CALL — Two Russians sampling a pizza in Boston during a four-day visit of nearly 900 Russian sailors.

Pentagon Policy On Homosexuals Turns on a Sentence

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A hearing resolution of a new policy toward homosexuals in the military, Defense Secretary Les Aspin will give President Bill Clinton three proposals later this week on how to deal with one declaration that is the crux of a contentious issue.

The statement: "Homosexuality is incompatible with military service."

That sentence is currently the first in the Pentagon's regulation banning homosexuals from the armed forces. The administration has, for now, abandoned hope of lifting the ban and declaring homosexuality compatible with military service. So now, Mr. Aspin and his senior aides are struggling over minor changes that could carry large symbolic meaning.

Mr. Aspin, who was previously scheduled to join Mr. Clinton in South Korea on Friday, is expected to bring at least three versions of the sentence and other details of policy changes for Mr. Clinton to review. One option, strongly favored by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, would be to leave the existing lan-

guage unchanged, though all the chiefs acknowledge that gay men and lesbians now serve admirably, but in secret.

A second option, a slight modification, would deem homosexuality incompatible only if a person demonstrated homosexual "actions, statements or marriage." Pentagon officials were preparing a third option Wednesday, which is believed to borrow elements of the first two. The officials declined to comment on this option, but it is likely to be the recommendation of Mr. Aspin.

"We're looking for a formulation that takes into account the chiefs' views, but moves the issue," a Defense Department official said. "We're working in a fairly modest ballpark."

Mr. Clinton is expected to make a decision by July 15, when he returns from his Asia trip and a brief vacation in Hawaii.

Pentagon officials indicated Wednesday that although a compromise might be reached on the language, homosexuals in the military would not be allowed to discuss their sexual orientation, even in private conversations. How rigorously this still will be enforced, however, is still in question.

Mr. Aspin, who does not have a heartfelt position on the issue, is trying to broker an agreement between parties who do: the Joint Chiefs and Mr. Clinton.

Since he took office, Mr. Clinton has been forced by members of Congress and the military to retreat steadily from a campaign pledge that led to wide expectations that gay men and lesbians would be permitted to serve openly. Mr. Aspin is now trying to wring from the Joint Chiefs the bare minimum needed to honor Mr. Clinton's pledge to end discrimination on the basis of sexual status.

Mr. Clinton, of course, could order the Joint Chiefs to carry out his wishes, but without the military's wholehearted support, Congress is likely to pass a law over Mr. Clinton's veto to prohibit homosexuals in the military. The ban in force now is a military regulation, not a law adopted by Congress.

A White House official said last week that Mr. Clinton would find it very difficult to accept language that labeled homosexuality by itself as incompatible with military service.

The President Is Told: To Beat Perot, Be as Perot

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's allies have offered him a roadmap for capturing Ross Perot's voters in 1996, but they didn't make it look easy.

In what was described as the largest study yet of the voters who shook up the system last year, Mr. Perot's voters were described as an enduring radical middle bloc that holds the key to Mr. Clinton's hopes of turning last year's plurality victory into an electoral majority in 1996.

Just below the surface, the study found, Perot voters have doubts about Mr. Perot himself, citing his temperament and unpredictability as concerns. But their hostility toward Congress overrides those feelings, and they have attached themselves to Mr. Perot, rather than one of the two parties, to give them a voice in the system.

Only by reviving the economy and radically reshaping government can Mr. Clinton hope to convert Perot voters to his camp, said the study, which was commissioned by the centrist Democratic Leadership Council and released Wednesday.

But the study also found that Mr. Clinton

must be more confrontational with Congress to prove to Perot voters that he is a reformist, anti-establishment president.

Deeply alienated from both political parties, Perot voters are far more hostile to the Washington establishment than supporters of Mr. Clinton or former President George Bush, and they are especially dismissive of a Congress they see as overrun by special interests and personal privileges.

And in a break with past third-party voters, Mr. Perot's supporters, who gave the Texas independent nearly 20 percent of the vote last autumn, have maintained their separate identity well into 1993.

Stan Greenberg, Mr. Clinton's pollster, who carried out the work for the Democrats, said the study showed that Perot voters' concern with the federal deficit had been widely misunderstood. Three-fourths of Perot voters failed to list the deficit as either the first or second most important problem facing the country.

Instead, Mr. Greenberg said, Perot voters viewed the deficit more as a symbol of uncontrolled government and irresponsible leadership, which inhibits the country from dealing with the problems of the economy,

health care, crime or education. To suggest that they simply favor smaller government, low taxes and less spending "just misses it," he said.

Al From, the council's president, and Will Marshall, president of the council's Progressive Policy Institute, said the study underscored the need for Mr. Clinton to govern as a new Democrat in part because he cannot build an electoral majority out of the Democratic coalitions of the past.

Mr. Marshall said Mr. Clinton still faced "a wall of skepticism" from Perot voters that would require him to take bold action as president.

Mr. Greenberg described Perot voters as "refugees" from the Republican Party, with roughly 70 percent of those over 30 having supported either Ronald Reagan or Mr. Bush during the 1980s. But today they see Mr. Reagan in especially negative terms; they believe the Republicans' economic programs failed them, and they are suspicious of the religious right's influence on the party.

And they see the Democrats and many of the key Democratic constituencies, such as organized labor, in almost equally negative terms. Rather than shifting allegiance to the

Democrats, they are "committed to their independence," Mr. Greenberg said.

Attitudes toward Congress color the Perot voters' view of Washington. "At the core of the Perot voters is a deep anger toward Congress," Mr. Greenberg said.

Perot voters are especially interested in radically altering the federal government, which is why Mr. Greenberg said Mr. Clinton's "reinventing government" initiative under the direction of Vice President Al Gore could be especially important in trying to win them over.

The study found that 72 percent of Perot voters were more likely to vote for a candidate who pushed radical change on the government, compared with 59 percent of Clinton voters and 57 percent of those who backed Mr. Bush last year.

Welfare reform is the kind of change that would appeal to Perot voters, Mr. Greenberg and Mr. From said.

And Mr. Greenberg said that Mr. Perot's voters were result-oriented, and that although they were skeptical of Mr. Clinton, they could be won over through a series of successes on the economic front.

Fresh Rain Raises Mississippi Flooding

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DES MOINES, Iowa — More rain added to the record river flooding of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, forcing thousands to evacuate in Iowa, Missouri and Illinois.

Around the Midwest, hundreds of guardsmen were on duty helping with sandbags and evacuations and hauling drinking water. Managers of a dozen levee districts issued urgent appeals for volunteers, boats and all-terrain vehicles to help sandbag hundreds of miles of weakening dikes along the two rivers.

"The situation is grave for everybody, they need help now," said Leonard Schnellberger, emergency services coordinator in Adams County, Missouri. "We have the

materials and equipment, but this is a very labor-intensive job, and that's what they need."

About three inches of rain fell Thursday in Des Moines at the rate of one inch an hour. Flooding closed Interstate 80 west of Des Moines. There were reports of a levee break on the rampaging Mississippi near Oakville in Louisiana County.

President Bill Clinton promised quick and compassionate relief for Midwest flood victims. "I'm determined to have a federal response that rises to the occasion," Mr. Clinton said in a radio address from Tokyo, where he is attending the economic summit meeting of the world's seven richest nations.

The president said emergency legislation would be introduced in

Congress as early as next week to provide relief.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency estimated that crop damage alone in five states — Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin and Minnesota — would exceed \$1 billion. Mr. Clinton has directed federal agencies to set up disaster application centers to allow victims to make one stop for claims for flood insurance losses and low-interest loans.

Claude Strauser, senior river engineer for the Army Corps of Engineers, said water levels at St. Louis, Missouri, probably would be the highest the city had seen.

St. Louis has floodgates that protect the city to crest levels up to 52 feet (16 meters), but water has spilled into bottomland farms and

riverfront towns. The river is forecast to crest in St. Louis at 43.5 feet on Tuesday.

Governor Jim Edgar of Illinois declared seven counties from East St. Louis to Cairo flood disaster areas.

In Illinois, more than 2,000 people were sandbagging the levees that are under the most stress between Dallas City and Grafton. Workers included prison inmates, volunteers and more than 1,200 Illinois Army National Guard troops.

In Missouri, thousands of residents of St. Charles County, trapped between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, were forced out of their homes as water levels rose toward records. (UPI, AP)

Charts Blamed In QE2 Mishap

Reuters
LONDON — An inquiry into the grounding of the Queen Elizabeth 2 off Massachusetts last year has reported that shipping charts were mostly to blame because they did not warn of hidden rocks.

The liner ran aground in August off Martha's Vineyard. Repairs to the hull and keel are estimated to have cost up to £20 million (\$30 million) paid by insurers.

The Department of Transportation report found that the ship grounded on "unmarked and previously unsurveyed rocks" after the available data led the crew to overestimate the height of the tide. It also said that high speed contributed to the accident.



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Protester In Belgrade Reported Near Death

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BELGRADE — Doctors treating Vuk Draskovic, the jailed Serbian opposition leader, said Thursday that his health had "rapidly deteriorated" after a week on a hunger strike.

Doctors treating Vuk Draskovic, the jailed Serbian opposition leader, said Thursday that his health had "rapidly deteriorated" after a week on a hunger strike. "It's a matter of hours," the medical team at the main Belgrade hospital warned in a letter mailed to the judge of Belgrade District Court. "Our responsibility stops with this letter. It's your turn to decide urgently."



Macedonians patrolling the Skopje airport Thursday while U.S. soldiers were unloading equipment.

VICTIMS: Sarajevo Facing a Health 'Catastrophe'

Continued from Page 1
warehouses that have been empty for months. Serbian forces ring the city have kept up their pressure, not only by shelling but also by holding up or blocking relief supplies. Sarajevo is not the only city in the Balkans where the UN has been harassed. In Bosnia, UN convoys and occasionally Bosnian units, have harassed UN convoys, hijacking trucks and killing or wounding drivers. The most damaging disruptions have come from interference with convoys trying to reach Sarajevo with the diesel fuel required to keep generators working at the city's hospitals, its telephone exchange and the pumping stations. From the outset of the siege, UN officials decided that all aid reaching the Sarajevo area would be divided, with Serbian nationalist forces getting 20 percent to 25 percent, about equal to the proportion of people in areas under their control.

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THE TOKYO SUMMIT / BROAD BRUSH STROKES

Time for a Change, Clinton Says Again, This Time in Japan

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — From the moment he landed in Japan two days ago, President Bill Clinton has stumped his favorite campaign theme on the need for change — but this time, the need for change in Japan, rather than his own country.

On Japan's evening news and the front pages, Mr. Clinton has been treated as a visiting preacher, dropping in on a national revival meeting, and predicting that the embarrassing and very un-Japanese political turmoil surrounding the summit meeting will ultimately yield some good.

Critics of the government are reveling in his attacks on the status quo, hoping that the image of a young president urging university students to take Japan in new directions, as he did the other day, will help pull under a ruling party already caught in a whirlpool of corruption and greed.

But as the White House readily acknowledges, Mr. Clinton's appeal to Japanese consumers who pay too much and work too hard is a double-edged sword. The country's wealth is fraying with hidden dangers. Political change means something very different on Tokyo's streets than on Washington's. So while Mr. Clinton's advisers say they are pressing for a fundamental redirection of the mercantilist policies that have guided this nation for decades, the kind of change most Japanese say they have in mind

involves wiping out the present system — but not the course the ruling party has followed.

"There are many meanings for the word 'change' in Japan," said Shinichi Kitaoka, a professor of political science at Rikkyo University.

"People say the policies we have are good," he added. "It's just that the party is losing the capability to rule the country."

Though few Japanese television networks played them big at first, Mr. Clinton's toughly worded comments have had an enormous political echo here, perhaps a larger one than his advisers expected.

Though the president has said repeatedly that he is strictly neutral in the July 18 election — in which the Liberal Democrats seem certain to lose power for the first time since 1955 — Japanese newspapers noted Thursday that his message of change is, by definition, injurious to the current leadership.

In fact, after 38 years in office, the Liberal Democrats have a tough time standing for change. As a result, Mr. Clinton's appeal to embrace change that "will benefit both of us" are being interpreted as a de facto endorsement of the rebel groups that have broken from the party; and some reformers who remain within it.

The Asahi Shimbun, one of Japan's largest dailies, said Wednesday that Mr. Clinton's comments had created the view that "even



Hillary Rodham Clinton chatting with children Thursday during a visit to Tokyo's high-tech garbage disposal plant.

the U.S. government has deserted Miyazawa's government."

Mr. Clinton's approach was set in a meeting late last week at the White House.

Uncertain of the best strategy for dealing with Japan at a time of remarkable political turmoil, Mr. Clinton brought in a group of outsiders with considerable experience dealing with Japan.

Among them was the speaker of

the House, Thomas P. Foley, who has come to Japan annually and gotten to know many younger members of the ruling party. Senator Bill Bradley, who also comes here frequently, James Fallows, the Washington editor of the Atlantic magazine, who lived here for several years; Edward Lincoln of the Brookings Institution; and Susan J. Pharr, a professor of Japanese politics at Harvard University.

"The trick was to find a way to ride the wave of without getting ahead of it, and without seeming to come down on one side of the election," said one participant in the meeting, who asked not to be identified.

Mr. Clinton, it was decided at the meeting, should not go shopping — which could invite price comparisons that would embarrass his hosts — but should say, as he

did at Waseda University, that "the average Japanese family pays more than twice as much for their income for food as the average American family."

"To me he has struck the right note, very appropriate," said Ms. Pharr.

"He has sent out a line to everyone, treated Miyazawa with respect, and shown that whoever emerges he is well-positioned."

Leaders in Accord On Russian Aid and Bosnia Declaration

By Gwen Ifill
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The leaders of the seven major industrial nations moved Thursday to hash out the details of a set of broad principles on economics, politics and trade as well as an agreement to provide \$3 billion in loans, grants and export credits to Russia.

They sent a mixed message on Bosnia, announcing in their political declaration that they would withhold international reconstruction assistance if a solution was not reached that is acceptable to Serbs, Croats and Muslims.

"If the Serbs and Croats persist in dismembering Bosnia through changes of border by force or ethnic cleansing, they will place themselves beyond the pale of the international community and cannot expect any economic or commercial assistance, especially reconstruction aid," the document read.

Administration officials said President Bill Clinton had achieved victories on two fronts Thursday by winning the international commitment for Russian aid and selling his counterparts on the idea of a U.S.-sponsored ministerial meeting on structural unemployment. Some what uneasily, European officials said, he joined with President Francois Mitterrand in calling for tougher language directed at ending the continuing conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Although some of the claims may have been overstated or designed to de-emphasize rollbacks on previous predictions, Mr. Clinton clearly appeared to have had a good day talking in both the attention of other world leaders and a surprisingly tolerant reception from Japanese citizens, who did not know what to expect.

Mr. Clinton began his day by rubbing shoulders with his six counterparts, who all seemed eager for his ear, attention and time, and ended the day at a gala banquet at the Imperial Palace, where Japan's Princess Masako and her new husband, Crown Prince Naruhito, greeted Mr. and Mrs. Clinton at the door.

Mr. Clinton, who has suffered from jet lag and was stretched thin by a hectic schedule since he arrived here Monday, seemed buoyed Thursday by the prospects of better-than-expected results from talks on Japanese trade and Russian aid.

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen announced Thursday that the United States would contribute \$375 million to the \$3 billion aid package for Russia and had persuaded other members of the Group of Seven industrialized nations to chip in another \$125 million in cash and export credits.

"I think based on where we were five or six weeks ago, this is a real success," Mr. Clinton told reporters Thursday night. "I'm very pleased."

In April, the United States had proposed a \$4 billion aid package to help Russia turn state industries over to private control and suggested that half of that money should come from G-7 nations.

But that formulation collapsed

under the weight of political reality. Few of the leaders meeting here are in the position to make the unpopular case for an expansion of foreign aid. Only Mr. Clinton has won such a battle with any ease; the \$125 million U.S. commitment is making its way through Congress.

Mr. Clinton said the new private industries that would be helped by the aid would eventually provide "a huge new market for American goods and services."

The U.S. president seemed to hold considerable sway over his counterparts throughout the day. Most studied him covertly at his meetings before taking him aside to ask for private chats. At dinner he was seated next to Princess Masako, sharing her attention with President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, who was seated on her other side.

And at one point Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd of Britain asked Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher for an introduction. When it occurred, he returned the favor by nodding toward Mr. Christopher and murmuring: "We're working well."

The proportions of the aid package have been readjusted to reflect more in loans from international institutions and less in direct cash from foreign governments.

"I think it shows the confidence in President Yeltsin, and that's very important," Mr. Bentsen said of the aid package for Russia. "Obviously, this by itself cannot make that major a change, but it does give the initiative for them to be able to demonstrate what they can do toward further privatization and democratization of that government."

On the political declaration, administration officials were pleased with the condemnation of the Bosnian Serbs and the singling out Libya and Iran for failing to adhere to United Nations resolutions regarding terrorism.

U.S. officials acknowledged, however, that the statements crafted by the seven nations did not go as far as the United States has in calling for lifting the arms embargo that prevents arms shipments to Bosnia-Herzegovina. "I don't think it reflects a change in their position," an official said.

Administration officials also said that the other leaders had agreed to support Mr. Clinton's plan for a conference in the United States that would address the issue of structural unemployment. Mr. Clinton suggested that such a session could be held at Camp David, the presidential retreat, and could include education and labor officials from several countries.

The proposal is expected to be a part of the economic declaration that the leaders will release here Friday. In a report prepared by the finance ministers and submitted on Thursday, international officials stressed expanding investment, instituting greater flexibility on wages and reducing government subsidies which "represent an unproductive use of taxpayers' money."

But that formulation collapsed

Clinton, With Eye on Trade, Calls for a Pacific Rim Summit

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — President Bill Clinton, by putting the weight of the United States behind a plan for a first-ever meeting of heads of government of Pacific Rim nations, has substantially increased the likelihood of such a summit meeting being held later this year, Asian officials and analysts said Thursday.

Mr. Clinton said in Tokyo that he was consulting leaders of the 15 members of APEC, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, that they join him in Seattle in November for an "informal conference."

The main aim of the gathering, Western officials say, would be to seek the level needed for a program to liberalize trade, investment and services in the region, which accounts for nearly half the world's output and most of the fastest-growing economies.

If Pacific Rim nations did indeed meet, it would be the first time since the end of World War II that the chances of Europe becoming a free trade zone in the future, "contending Sanjiv Choudhury, chief economist for the Asia-Pacific area in the Singapore office of Merrill Lynch & Co."

"Effectively what you would have is two-thirds of the world economy against the other third, with the

result that Europe would fear losing more than it gained by raising barriers to imports," he added.

An accord on regional trade liberalization, some analysts say, would help reduce bilateral economic friction among APEC members, particularly the United States and Japan, and open the giant Japanese and Chinese markets more widely to imports from other countries in the Pacific.

It would also keep the United States constructively engaged in regional affairs and help counterbalance the economic power of Japan.

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum groups the United States, Japan, China, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and countries in the Association of South East Asian Nations. The group was formed in 1989.

The United States is chairing the group in 1993 and will be host of the annual meeting of its foreign and economic ministers in Seattle in November.

Western officials said that the United States had suggested that heads of government meet immediately after the ministerial conference.

Mr. Clinton said Wednesday in Tokyo that Pacific Rim leaders could bring down trade and other barriers dividing the region. It would be an important step toward creating a "new Pacific community."

Until now, the United States had held back from full and public endorsement of proposals for regular meetings of the group's leaders.

A Singapore Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday that Singapore supported the U.S. initiative.

Paul Keating, the Australian prime minister, said that he warmly welcomed Mr. Clinton's invitation to a meeting of the group's leaders, and had advised Mr. Clinton of his intention to attend.

South Korea, the Philippines and Canada had earlier said that they supported a regional summit meeting. Diplomats said that Japan and most other members of the group were also in favor.

Not all members are enthusiastic, however. The Malaysian minister of international trade and industry, Rafidah Aziz, said recently that Malaysia opposed a summit meeting because it would "institutionalize" the group.

Malaysia, fearing domination by the United States and other Western countries, argues that East Asian nations should form a separate caucus to promote regional free trade and protect their economic interests.

Indonesia, too, appears wary of Mr. Clinton's invitation. Asian diplomats said that Jakarta wanted assurances that the Seattle meeting would confine itself

to economic matters and not become a venue for discussion of political issues, such as alleged abuses of human rights.

When Mr. Clinton met with President Suharto of Indonesia in Tokyo on Wednesday, he raised American concerns about human rights violations in East Timor, a Portuguese colony annexed by Jakarta in 1976.

Diplomats said, however, that the most difficult question for the United States to resolve was how to gain the agreement of the rival regimes in China and Taiwan on their representation at the meeting, and how to include Hong Kong.

Senior officials from the three countries attend ministerial meetings of the group as economic rather than political representatives. But this kind of compromise will be much more difficult to arrange for a meeting of heads of government.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, Wu Jianmin, said in Beijing on Thursday that China was still studying Mr. Clinton's proposal and was "ready to consider the views of various quarters."

But he added: "Hong Kong and Taiwan are not sovereign states, and therefore have no right to participate if APEC is turned into a leadership summit."

Few Fans of the G-7 Process Among the Leaders in Tokyo

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

Too much stizzle. Not enough steak. That's what some leaders at the Group of Seven summit meeting in Tokyo think of the 18-year-old annual affair. But it is an open question whether they can beef up and trim the fat from their summit beast in time for the 1994 meeting in Italy.

President Francois Mitterrand of France, dean of the summiters, expresses an almost-dissuasive exasperation with the summit meetings. President Bill Clinton, a newcomer who says he has closely followed past meetings, is wary of the regimentation.

In their view, the meetings are long on bureaucracy, formality and pageantry, short on substance, and burdened by an overwhelming complement of journalists. Several thousand were accredited for Tokyo.

Mr. Mitterrand grew nostalgic when a Japanese journalist asked him last week what he thought of the summit meetings.

"It all began with informal gatherings among a small number of heads of state," he responded. "There were four to begin with. There was no special ceremony, nor any great gathering of the press. If not confidential, the conversations were at least discreet."

While the German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, is said to be more skeptical of calls for reform, Prime Minister John Major of Britain suggested in Tokyo that the foreign and finance ministers stay home from future summit meetings. Italy wants the meetings cut to two days from three.

In Mr. Mitterrand's view, because the current format seems to emphasize reports, communiquees, press conferences and the like, "the almost private conversations between heads of state wanting to get to know each other better have turned into economic and political conferences."

"These gatherings of the seven," the French president declared, "have become a great show."

Similarly, when an Italian journalist asked Mr. Clinton last week what he thought of the Group of

Seven process, the president seemed ready to clear the decks of pomp and preordained declarations.

"You know, we all have to have these prepared statements and we're afraid we're going to say one word out of the way or make one little mistake which makes a huge headline in some country," Mr. Clinton said. "And then we've got to have every little word right in these communiquees. That takes a lot of time and energy away from what we should be doing."

In Tokyo, his counselor, David Gergen, said, "I think almost everybody feels this has gotten to be a vast enterprise."

According to a draft, the final economic statement to be issued Friday will call for a return to the "original spirit of our summit," and will advocate making the annual event "less ceremonial and more issue-oriented."

Mr. Mitterrand worries, as well, that the meetings tend to appear to the rest of the world to be a sort of bureaucratic setting, an example for all nations. This development, he said, "needs to be restrained." Echoing a long-standing French position, he said that the G-7 should not become a substitute for world bodies in which all countries participate.

So, he was asked, are the summit meetings doomed? "Everything is doomed to perish — this, like all the rest — or to evolve," he responded. "But I cannot say how."

Some new ideas are starting to emerge. Mr. Gergen said Mr. Clinton had suggested that future meetings "address one or two serious issues."

But the more things may change, the more they will probably stay the same. Prime Minister Kim Campbell of Canada, another newcomer to the G-7 meeting, told an interviewer that the meetings gave other leaders an opportunity "to get a sense of the cut of your job."

"That," she said, "is an important part of international relations today."

Not surprisingly, her predecessor, Brian Mulroney, gave her this advice before she headed for Tokyo: "Have fun and enjoy it."



Mr. Clinton and Mrs. Miyazawa chatting during a break Thursday as Mr. Mitterrand looked on.

Accord on Interest Rate Cuts Is Elusive

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — The Group of Seven industrialized nations have yet to reach an agreement on coordinating interest rate cuts in Europe, a high-level U.S. trade official said Thursday, a day before the G-7's annual summit meeting is scheduled to end.

Talks among G-7 leaders will resume Friday, but there has been no decision yet on whether there is

room for more interest rate cuts in Europe. The Bundesbank recently cut its rates by half of a percentage point and since then other European countries have followed suit.

In a statement after their talks at the summit meeting, the G-7 finance ministers said member countries would pursue steps that will promote growth by keeping real long-term interest rates low.

"Regarding monetary policy, it should be conducted within a medium-term framework with the objective of price stability," the statement said.

"It should be supported by appropriate fiscal policy, and in some countries, by wage and income policies," the ministers said. "Such an approach would help keep real long-term interest rates low enough

SUMMIT NOTES

Hurd Finally Meets the President

Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain seemed really to get the cold shoulder. He had been hovering close to President Bill Clinton, eager for an introduction before the opening of a summit session.

"I've never actually met him," Mr. Hurd confided to Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher.

But before that could happen, Mr. Clinton slipped away to chat with the Canadian prime minister, Kim Campbell. When Mr. Clinton finally returned to his seat, Mr. Hurd was waiting and was rewarded with a warm greeting from Mr. Clinton: "It's a great honor to meet you, sir."

'Wonderful Time' at Garbage Plant

Out on the town with other summit wives on Thursday, Hillary Rodham Clinton toured a huge garbage

plant, sat through a six-minute video on the ins and outs of waste and told reporters, "I'm having a wonderful time."

And that was all she had to say. The first lady was keeping her profile low at the meeting — being seen but not saying much. (AP)

'Foreign Aid' for the Visitors?

This is the home of the \$2.50 cup of iced tea. Also, the \$10.90 cab fare to go the equivalent of three U.S. blocks in a crowd of Toyotas and Hondas. The \$7 "summit hamburger" at the Akasaka Prince Hotel's Potomac Coffee Shop. The \$50 lunch, with the optional beef course priced much higher. The \$300-a-night "discounted" hotel room.

So maybe it's the foreigners who have flooded Tokyo to cover the Group of Seven summit meeting who should be asking for foreign aid. (LAT)

YELTSIN: Talks Set Up on Kurils

Continued from Page 1

Russia could exacerbate trade tensions, according to Cornelia Meyer, an adviser to the Liberal Democratic Party. "It's a way to appease the U.S. on trade," she said.

Privately, officials in the Foreign and Finance ministries talk about their desire for further aid to Russia. It not only compromises Japan's efforts to get back the islands, they say, but given Russia's undeveloped commercial infrastructure, it largely money down the drain.

The funds would be much more wisely invested in China, Viet Nam and other rapidly developing countries in Southeast Asia.

But the Trade Ministry, backed by the influential business federation, Keidanren, has come to a more pragmatic view that limited aid should go ahead. "If it helps on trade, it's O.K.," Miss Meyer said.

Confidence in Yeltsin

Daniel Williams and Paul Bustin of The Washington Post reported: In preparation for the official announcement of aid to Russia,

U.S. officials took pains to express confidence in Mr. Yeltsin's program. They were trying to deflect skepticism, reflected in the short-fall in grant money, that Russia would be able to use the funds effectively, State Department officials said.

Before coming to Tokyo, Mr. Clinton pressed other G-7 leaders to contribute. Some countries dipped into funds they had already promised Russia, essentially recycling old aid that was never delivered. Japan said it would "rechannel" at least \$90 million in unused technical aid.

Germany is giving \$80 million, begrudgingly, according to a German official. He said, "We have already provided more money to Russia than anyone else."

An Italian official was unsure of his country's contribution. "We have lent money to Russia and they didn't pay," he said. "I'm not sure we want to give much more."

Mr. Bentsen said of the campaign: "It wasn't easy."

TOKYO: A Deal, or Just Dinner?

Continued from Page 1

insular culture and interlocking webs of companies, can't be relied upon to make its markets truly open just because it lowers trade barriers, so targets are required to give foreign companies a fair chance.

But Tokyo fears that any sort of commitment to increase imports would be twisted by the Americans into an ironclad guarantee, and that Japanese goods could be subject to U.S. sanctions if the commitment were unfulfilled. Japanese officials angrily contend that on several past occasions, Washington has ignored the "voluntary" nature of Japanese import goals and treated them as if they were the same as government-mandated quotas.

But despite their differences, both sides have a strong interest in maintaining healthy trans-Pacific

ties, and accordingly they have been considering wording that assures the Japanese fears about sanctions, without giving up the U.S. insistence that the new approach must put significant pressure on Japan for achieving concrete results.

If the leaders do finalize an agreement, it may ironically stem in part from Japan's recent political turmoil. Before this week's G-7 summit meeting, Mr. Miyazawa was widely written off as a lame-duck leader incapable of striking bargains because his Liberal Democratic Party is likely to suffer a historic defeat in elections July 18.

But instead, the fear of being labeled ineffectual — and the fear that Japan would be ridiculed at the summit meeting — has apparently spurred the prime minister to go all out in favor of closing a deal, according to Japanese officials.

OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Breakthrough on Trade

It came at the last possible minute, but the trade deal announced on Wednesday in Tokyo is genuinely a great achievement.

economic summit going on there, it would have meant that the major trading countries had abandoned any effort to agree on trade.

Serious About Macedonia?

The United States has sent its first ground troops to a part of the former Yugoslavia. Three hundred soldiers are going to the "Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia," a name contrived to soften Greek objections to just plain Macedonia.

nian majority could draw in Macedonia's large, separatist-minded Albanian minority, Greeks, Bulgarians, Turks, Russians...

The Rush to Extradite

Wait a minute. The American government's rush to extradite Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman defies common sense.

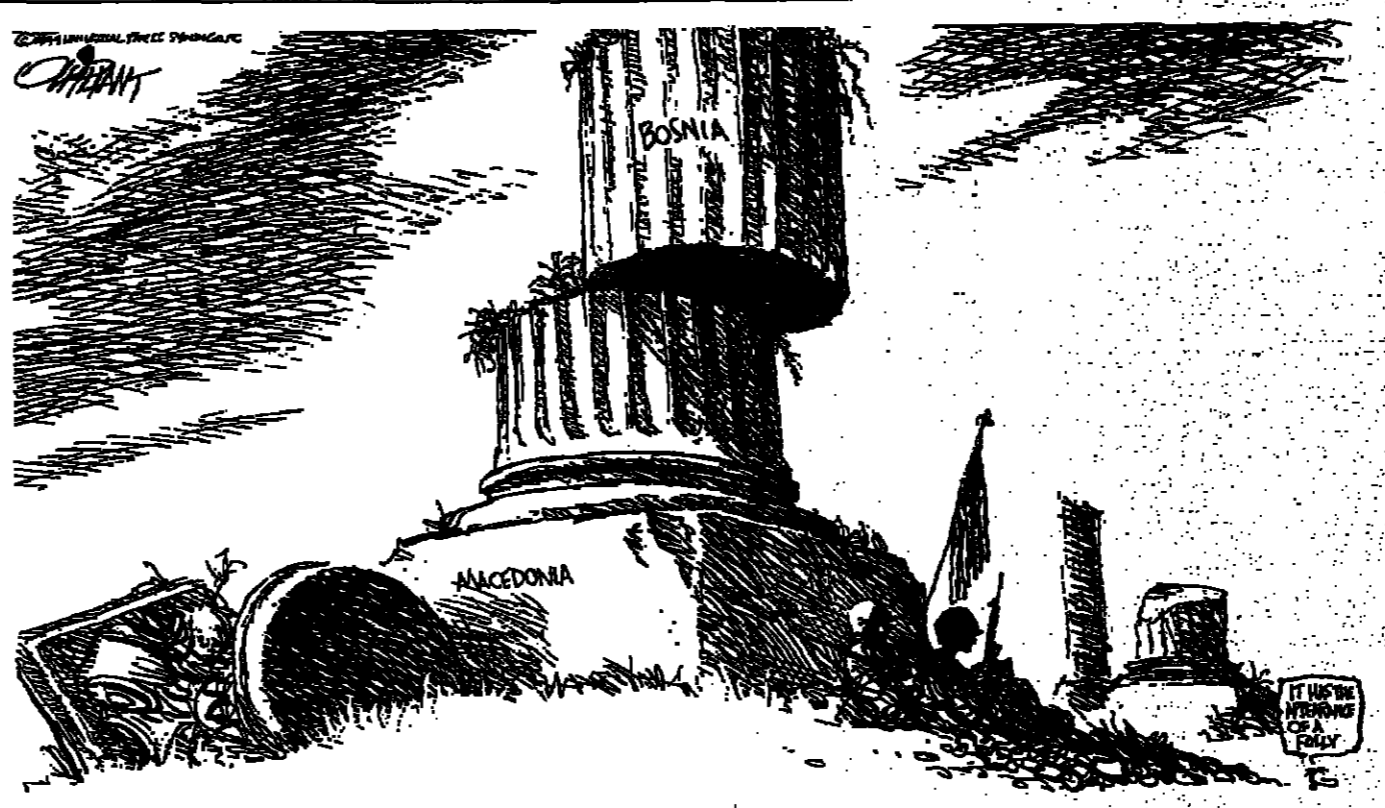
questions that investigators, prosecutors and perhaps a committee of Congress need to have definitively answered before Sheikh Abdel Rahman leaves the country.

Other Comment

The Road to Balanced Trade

In the American car market, Ford's Taurus has taken over as best-selling car from Honda's Accord.

ances is for U.S. industry to obtain a competitive edge and take advantage of changes in prices through changes in the exchange rate.



After 'the Balkans,' a Southeastern Community

By Flora Lewis

CORFU, Greece — Despite what seems the impending defeat and liquidation of Bosnia-Herzegovina as a state, it is foolish to suppose that the war and its intolerable accumulation of tragedies are ending.

cause it was considered too sensitive and too contentious for such an assorted gathering. But there was a new beginning of consensus that somehow the countries east of the Community must learn to cooperate in EC ways if they are not to drag each other and much of the world to catastrophe.

Russia: The Needs Extend Beyond Privatization

By Anatoli Chubais

The writer is Russian minister for privatization.

MOSCOW — Russia is now engaged in the largest and fastest privatization effort ever attempted.

recessionary instability and chaotic credit markets, entrepreneurs are beginning to reduce their dependence on subsidies.

rest would be managed by private firms to ensure that they remain depositors and market-oriented.

Bank on Russia's Coming Businessmen

By Leszek Buszynski

MOSCOW — There is a danger in treating President Boris Yeltsin as the champion of economic reform in Russia and portraying his struggle with parliament as a contest between "democrats" and "conservatives."

Government leaders have had their thinking molded by a Communist Party system that inculcated a "nomenklatura" mentality with its emphasis on privilege, monopolization and protectionism.

actionary elements opposed to privatization and land reform. Mr. Khasbulatov's ambitions include the establishment of a "parliamentary dictatorship" in which both prime minister and cabinet would be appointed with the approval of parliament.

Help Tokyo Pry Loose The Rudder

By Karel van Wolferen

This is the second of two articles.

TOKYO — A new U.S. policy toward Japan can be built on the changed situation in Tokyo. The challenge is to reconcile two different economic systems so that the rapidly deteriorating climate between the two countries can be improved.

The pressure on the Finance Ministry to expand domestic spending will transform more fixed assets into concrete canals but not expand American exports.

Japan's bureaucrats can never accomplish the "normalization" in the relationship necessary for allowing Japan and the United States to do business as diplomatic equals.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Victoria Survivors

PARIS — Our Malta correspondent sends some interesting facts about the condition of the survivors of the Victoria, who were so affected by the strain of the terrible experience that two or three days later they began to lose weight.

1943: Battle of Belgorod

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] German tanks drove still another wedge into the Soviet lines in the Belgorod sector south of the Kursk bulge yesterday [July 8] in history's greatest armored conflict.

1918: Moscow Revolt

STOCKHOLM — Serious outbreaks seem to have followed the murder of Count Mirbach. A wireless message from Moscow says that in different parts of the city engagements occurred between the counter-revolutionaries and the Bolsheviks, the

fighting turning in favor of the latter. The German Embassy staff are safe. A message from Trotsky and Lenin says: "The revolt is liquidated and our enemies are in flight."

The writer, a specialist on the former Soviet Union, is senior research fellow at the Strategic and Defense Studies Center at the Australian National University in Canberra. He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

International Herald Tribune contact information, including address, phone numbers, and subscription details.

Handwritten Arabic text: "سبأ من الأصل"

OPINION

The Jobs Agenda Requires A Rethinking of Premises

By Robert Kuttner

WASHINGTON — Clinton administration officials attending the diplomatically barren Tokyo economic summit have made much of its one surprise — the carefully orchestrated joint proposal by U.S., European, Japanese and Canadian trade negotiators for across-the-board cuts in tariffs. Supposedly, this will get the stalled GATT negotiations back on track, which in turn will produce more jobs.

Both conclusions are unfortunately wishful. Tariffs were reduced to token levels by previous trade rounds, and have long ceased to be the stumbling block to more open trade. The real obstacles include disjunctions in the ground rules of trade — differences in market access, patent protection, industrial and agricultural subsidies, and other instruments of preferential treatment by governments for domestic producers.

These asymmetries in the world trading system, and not tariffs, have stymied the GATT round. Despite sanguine claims by the U.S. trade negotiator,

Barrier-free trade should be limited to a club of countries that adopt the same ground rules.

Mickey Kantor, token cuts in tariffs will not create "momentum" for dealing with the more intractable barriers.

President Bill Clinton has proposed a follow-up summit to deal with pervasive joblessness in the industrial nations. However, a meaningful summit on jobs would bump up against the reality that more jobs require a higher rate of growth, and higher growth requires a revision of key economic assumptions.

The current policies in the United States, Japan and Europe assume that higher growth will result from greater budgetary discipline and freer trade. But a reduction in public spending will likely cause greater economic contraction. And freer trade, unless accompanied by labor standards in poor countries, will only drag wages downward.

An economic summit that truly aimed to restore jobs and growth would need four unconventional elements:

First, to jump-start growth we need higher rates of public investment among all the industrial nations. Oddly, U.S. negotiators have been commending this course to Japan (which needs little prodding) in the hope that it will increase Japan's imports and hence the rest of the world's exports. But the same Clinton administration resists using public investment as a general tool of global recovery.

Civilian public investment is needed to take the place of the Cold War, which used military spending as an engine of economic growth. Public investment

bridges over the refusal of private industry to invest adequate capital during prolonged recession. There is no shortage of worthwhile projects, ranging from renewable energy and environmental cleanup to modernization of rail lines and telecommunications systems.

Second, we need a massive program of credits to the former Eastern bloc, on a scale equal to the reconstruction aid after World War II. The \$1.5 billion to \$2 billion being talked about at the Tokyo summit to aid Russia is patently inadequate. Genuine economic recovery in the former Communist world would not only help long-suffering peoples. It would produce a huge market for U.S. and European exports and lift global growth.

Third, we need a much bolder set of trade negotiations and a global trade agency with real authority to enforce rules. Barrier-free trade should be limited to a club of countries that adopt the same ground rules for subsidies, market access, protection of intellectual property, antitrust law, labor and environmental standards, and settlement of disputes. Other countries could continue to trade with the free trade club, but there would be fairly high tariffs to compensate for the fact that they play by different rules. As they move closer to the tariffs of the club of open nations, those tariffs could come down.

Finally, the trading system needs to recognize producer interests as well as consumer interests. The worker who enjoys cheaper prices of imported goods at the store, but who loses wages on the job thanks to those same imports, is no better off.

As the world becomes one big economy, low-wage workers in very poor countries lack the purchasing power to buy what they make. Developing countries run export surpluses with the rich nations, based on domestic wages that lag far behind worker productivity.

As part of a global strategy of restoring growth and jobs, developing nations seeking access to the markets of the advanced world would have to start paying their own workers higher wages. Otherwise the world's wages will continue to converge — downward.

It is hard to imagine the world's present leaders pursuing such a jobs agenda. But it is hard to imagine restored growth without it. Perhaps as these leaders start fearing for their own jobs, bolder remedies will become thinkable.

Washington Post Writers Group.

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A Bit More Boredom, Please

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — It is not that I am without sympathy for Hollywood. At times, the moguls of the entertainment world have, after all, been the innocent victims of false accusations.

Consider the man in Wichita, Kansas, who recently alerted the police after calling a video store and hearing these words in the background: "Everyone down on the floor!" When the cruiser arrived, the sound turned out to be a soundtrack. The scene of the crime was a scene from the film "Sister Act."

Nevertheless, I watched for years with morbid fascination as the entertainment industry denied any link between violent acts on the screen — big

MEANWHILE

or small — and violent behavior in real life. Research piled up 3,000 studies high, showing that violence increases aggressiveness, fearfulness, callousness among young viewers. And so did the excuses.

Even the stars of the so-called capital of liberalism — the protectors of endangered species, the wearers of red ribbons, and the fund-raisers of humane causes — came to sound like the disinformation folk at the Tobacco Industry and the National Rifle Association:

"There is no absolute proof that violence begets violence" ... "We live in a violent society — we didn't create it" ... "Movies don't kill people; people kill people."

The same actors, producers and executives who talked at Emmy and Oscar time about the rich possibilities of promoting social change through their media threw up their hands at the very mention of violence. Suddenly, they were only the helpless products of their society. Anybody who suggested that they should temper their product would be instantly gored as an enemy of liberty and free speech.

But finally, grudgingly and belatedly, a klatch of powerful entertainment figures is openly ad-

mitting that an overdose of violent viewing is harmful for children and other living creatures. It is almost as if the tobacco companies had finally confessed that smoking caused lung cancer.

In a breakthrough or at least a slow, grinding turnaround, four television networks agreed last week under congressional pressure to put a warning label on violent programs.

Maybe these much-heralded warnings merit a laugh track more than applause. After all, in this two-year trial the labels will only go on programs that the networks' own standards (!) departments decide are violent. They will appear on exactly one program in the fall: "NYPD Blue."

Moreover, the itty-bitty warning will merely flash on the screen before the program and during the break. And it will read — Wimp Alert! — "Due to some violent content, parental discretion advised."

But, in a phrase that will send chills down the mogul spine, this is a beginning. A beginning for the average American child who still sees 8,000 murders and 100,000 acts of violence on television before he or she is out of grade school.

Due "next steps" that has been suggested for television is the so-called V-chip, which would allow the technologically nonphobic parent — you know who you are, both of you — to program violent shows off their set. Another step would follow the Europeans and relegate these shows to late-night hours.

The problem of violent entertainment is not only a problem of what appears on the networks, by no means the worst culprits, or even on television. Today's movie is on cable next year. Today's network show will be in reruns on independent stations until the year 2034. "Ambush in Waco" may have the half-life of nuclear waste. It is a problem of content, creativity and commitment that runs all across the industry.

The most daring, if not dismal, comment that accompanied the networks announcement was the warning about the warnings from Howard Stringer of CBS: "We don't want to turn the vast wasteland into the dull wasteland."



Are these our options: mayhem or boredom? Violence is the easy way in and out of a story. It finesses plot and character development. It "travels well" to foreign markets. Is that all Hollywood offers now: cheap thrills or no thrills?

On Aug. 2, there will be a meeting of the whole television industry to discuss this. And Jack Valenti of the Motion Picture Association of America will be meeting with what he calls

the "creative community" about deglamorizing violence in film.

This is the time — no, it's past time — for the star-studded names of Hollywood, the talent behind distant political causes and the action committees, to change the industry's bias closer to home. There is work to be done, behind the scenes and against the acts of violence.

The Boston Globe.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Criminal Treatment

Regarding "The Incoming Foreigner Is a Criminal Until Proved Otherwise" (Opinion, June 7) by Andrew Stephen:

I enthusiastically agree that the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service needs a thorough housecleaning.

An Afghan friend of mine graduated from the University of California a few months after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Upon graduating, he lost his INS student status. He consulted with the ambassador of Afghanistan in Washington, who advised against going home at that time. He would be shot, he was told. But he was arrested by INS agents and ordered deported back to Afghanistan.

To make an agonizingly long story short, my friend eventually received help from my U.S. senator and, after nearly a decade, was able to gain U.S. citizenship — far from his original intention, but certainly preferable to execution.

Horror stories involving INS would fill a thick volume, with tales more chilling than my friend's.

DON C. YAGER,
Muscat, Oman.

How to Make It in Japan

Regarding "Artificial Carrels of the Mind Justify Distrust of Japan" (Opinion, June 16) by Chalmers Johnson:

As an American businessman in Tokyo, I have learned that Japan is hardly the closed society which the "Japan experts" would have the world believe.

Foreigners I meet often ask how I managed to overcome the barriers that supposedly prevent non-Japanese from succeeding here. Very simple. I learned the language, got advice from Japanese professionals and followed the same procedures and laws that govern anyone, regardless of nationality, who wants to open a business in this country.

In five years of operating a company,

hiring employees, paying taxes and making money I have never encountered the kind of barriers that the "Japan experts" describe in their writing.

LARRY GREENBERG,
Tokyo.

No Ulterior Motives

Regarding your June 16 picture of Filipinos burning a Japanese flag to protest Japanese troop shipments to Cambodia:

Troops of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces were sent to Cambodia to help stabilize and secure that country, not to conquer it. These troops are working with many risks. I am sure we Japanese have no intention or even any thought of repeating the same crimes we committed a half-century ago.

TAKASHI OGIWARA,
Tokyo.

Guilty of Overthink?

I have always appreciated the IHT's generous dose of news analysis in addition to straight reporting. But recent analyses seem to emphasize only the most cynical motives behind political decisions. In the June 28 issue, right under the front-page picture of bombed-out Iraqi "intelligence facilities" was a headline on how much President Bill Clinton stood to gain politically from the bombing. And a few days ago, the thrust of an article on the Clintons' new style of dinner parties was whether their real motive was political damage control or charming the press.

It would be naive to think that politicians completely ignore the domestic political consequences of their decisions. If a reporter has evidence that a politician is letting such considerations outweigh other factors, such as loss of life, by all means warn us on the front page. But if a reporter is just speculating

on worst-case motivations, please save it for dinner-party conversation.

STEVEN DWORKIN,
Tokyo.

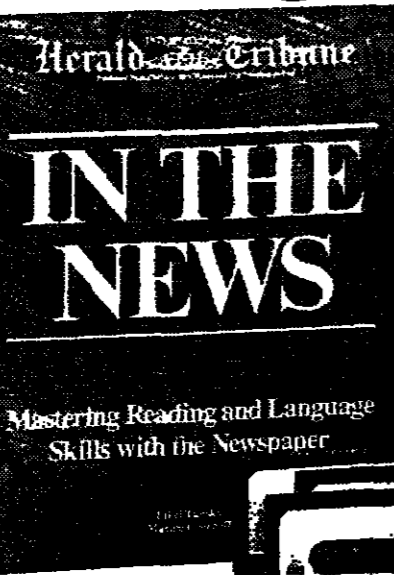
Super Collider's Benefits

Regarding "Physicists in a Tunnel to Nowhere" (Opinion, June 18) by John Lukacs:

It is a facile exercise to shoot down the Superconducting Super Collider with trivial analogies, and back in the easy glow of saving the taxpayer \$10 billion. The benefits of this investment deserve a more serious and quantitative examination in terms of industrial fallout, educational benefits and the future of physics and technology in the United States. Can humanity afford not to build such an instrument?

HENRY BLUMENFELD,
Gif-sur-Yvette, France.

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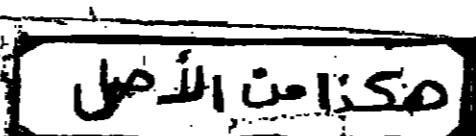
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LEISURE

In Sibul, a Page Out of Conrad

By Andrew Ranard

PULAU SIBU, Malaysia — The American woman started it. We had taken the two-hour taxi ride from Johore Bahru to the Tanjung Leman levee on the east coast of Malaysia. The landing was a ramshackle hut on a tiny beach with a view of the island of Sibul directly in front. To the south was the velvet coast of the open sea. The boat to take us to Sibul was not there.

"When will it be here, dear?" she asked. "I don't know. It will arrive, when it arrives," I answered. "We're in Malaysia."

Two sleepy-headed men emerged from the hut and served us tea. An hour later the boat arrived. It was a 10-meter (33-foot) vessel dragging a motorboat on a line. From 300 meters out, the vessel dropped anchor and then pulled in the motorboat to come and pick us up. On board, the skipper, a man in his 20s, aimed the bow toward the northern point of Sibul.

"Do you think Conrad was here, dear?" she asked.

I gave her a wan smile. She asked this again a few minutes later. This might have been humor or perhaps she thought I had not heard the first time because of the engines.

"It's possible," I said.

We rounded the point and saw Rimba, the resort, on the edge of a beach in a bay with craggy points on either side.

"How do you know?"

"I counted the knots. Fifteen. Just like in the brochure."

Once again, the vessel dropped anchor and we climbed into the motorboat.

"Do you think Conrad ever did this?"

This time the question didn't deserve an answer, though I was pleased we were having a witty weekend. The motorboat drew up to the beach, and the owner greeted us as we jumped out.

"David," he introduced himself. "Welcome to Rimba. You're in Number 2."

He was tall, thin and sunburned, balding on top, with long hair. He showed us our hut. It was round and thatched, Kenyan style, with a mosquito net, two rattan chairs and a table on a small veranda. Yes, it was "well-appointed," as the brochure promised. Still, I had been surprised to find a European greeting us on the beach. I had thought the enterprise would be run by Malaysians.

We emptied our two small bags. Bug spray, mosquito coil, sunblock, sandwiches, assorted candies, distilled water, passports, water shoes, a camera and one set of clothes each. I had brought Volume Four of Somerset Maugham's "Collected Short Stories," a somewhat ordinary choice. That was when I discovered she had brought Conrad's "Vic-

tor." She had read it twice in the last three years.

We tried the snorkeling first. It was quite good. "David said it's only five feet deep all the way out to the reef," I said. "I think I'll try out there."

"Don't," she said.

"Why not?"

"Sharks feed near reefs."

"Where did you find that out? Not 'Victory'?"

"Everybody knows that," she answered. I changed my mind and stayed on the inside of the reef.

"Shall we try the jungle trail?" I asked later.

"Are there snakes?" she asked.

"Wild boar, maybe. But probably nothing too big. I'll get a sharp stick." I was having a little fun.

We were heading to the second beach, where other resorts were located. As we climbed up a small hill, we could see slivers of white behind the foliage of trees and vines so we knew it was not far. When we came into the clearing, we saw a dozen or so A-frame huts on stilts. This was the Sea Gypsy, run by a tanned, brawny Australian.

At the Sea Gypsy, the mood was different. The guests were younger and it had a small disco. Chinese umbrellas hung over the light fixtures in the patio restaurant. The Australian was more outgoing than David at Rimba. By this time we had discovered more about David, having gotten into a conversation with a couple from Dubai.

"We knew David before in Dubai," the woman said. "He used to work for Johnson & Johnson. He was completely different then. He was an executive with short hair in a suit. It's funny to come out here and see him like this on this dream island. He's English, but he grew up in Kenya, you know."

So David was one of those rare persons who do a volte-face in the middle of life to satisfy a fantasy. With the Australian, you felt that the beach and the sea were his life's calling. He leaped through a book on south diving, showing us pictures of Sipadan, a tiny island just off Sabah in the Celebes Sea. He gave me the underwater creatures and plants in the photos their odd, poetic names. "It's a

completely different world down there. There's nothing like it," he said.

"And the sharks?"

"That's nonsense. The other day I ran into a mask. Now that's a dangerous shark. I just looked him in the eye and he swam away. I used to feed sharks in Australia. They won't bother you. Look, these are hammerheads," he said, showing us a photo of a school of several hundred, forming a vortex of play around a scuba diver. He went on. "This is a stingray. Mantas ray. I've dived with mantas many dozens of times. I looked down the throat of one and saw all the way through the end."

As we left, the Australian pointed out Tinggi, the island across from Sibul, with its protruding mountain. He claimed Tinggi was the site of the mythical Bali H' in the film "South Pacific." Mythical — yes. Tioman, the island 38 miles (60 kilometers) to the north, is also said to be the site of Bali H'.

It was late and we rushed back through the jungle to return before dark. That evening we had a dinner of barbecued steaks and chicken in the large hut with the elegant tables and chairs that was Rimba's dining room. The menu was table d'hôte.

"Schomberg had table d'hôte," she said.

I knew who Schomberg was — one of the scoundrels in "Victory."

"Is David like Schomberg?" I asked.

She winked. I had got it all wrong.

"Who's the hero in the book?" I asked.

"Heist."

"Is he like Heist?"

"A little."

I had read the book 20 years earlier and could remember the bones of the plot. Heist, a Swede in the Far East, becomes disillusioned with the world and looks for his peace on a small island in the Malay archipelago. He lives there in tranquility until his solitude is shattered by a victimized woman, whom he rescues. Two dreadful, psychopathic con-men appear, and as is Conrad's habit, the end is a bang not a whimper.

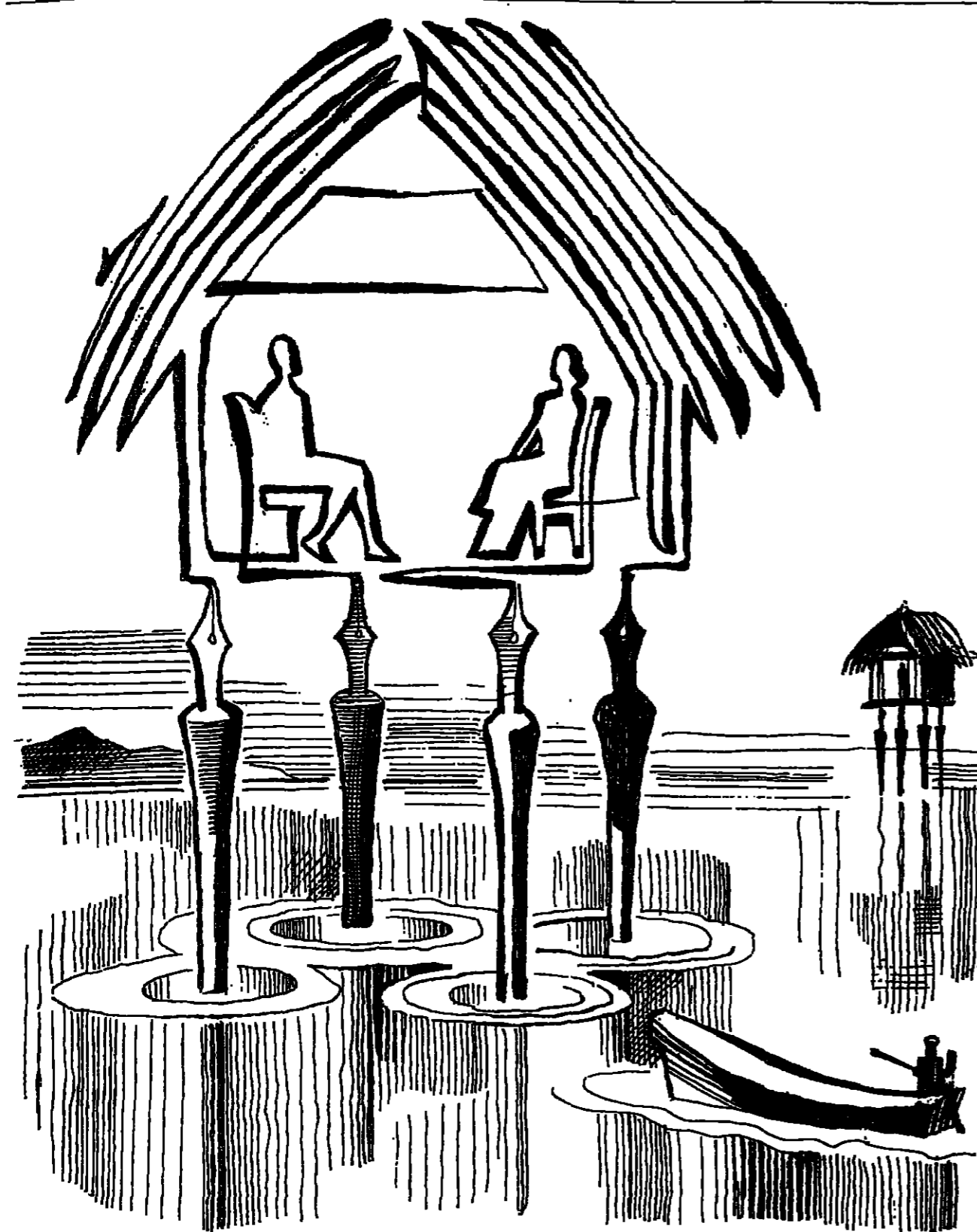
"Did I tell you?" I asked. "I saw David earlier, just after we came back from the other side. He was wearing a strong and he had his hair tied up in a ponytail. He had something over his shoulder that looked like a rifle or a samurai sword. It was a tripod. He was photographing the sunset. The image was quite remarkable. He looked like Robinson Crusoe."

David had given us his business card when we arrived and I had read it carefully for clues about him. He had one of those odd, very British surnames: Enderby. It conjured up for me the allusion of Melville's "Bartleby the Scrivener," a man who never left the dim light of his office but who belonged on an island like this. I wondered if she would appreciate this.

"I got it right at last."

She sighed. "Yes, that's perfect."

— Andrew Ranard writes on Southeast Asia.



David Sauer/IBT

Way-Off-Broadway to the Pyramids: Sampling a World of Fun in Japan

By Eric Hübler
New York Times Staff

TOKYO — For people who never seem to have time to have fun in Japan, the landscape is dotted with amusement parks and theme parks, so surely some of this nation's 120 million people must be having at least a little fun. On a recent cross-country trip to five theme parks, I ended up getting a tutorial in cultural osmosis, Japanese style.

I went to the Kansai region, near Osaka, because ever since reading James Michener's "Sayonara" I'd wanted to see Takarazuka

Familyland, home of the Takarazuka Revue, the all-female inspiration for the heroine. In addition to its theater, the 25-acre (10-hectare) Takarazuka, which dates from 1909, has an amusement park with typical coaster-type rides, and a zoo with white tigers and a sleepy baby elephant.

I made two odd finds: a Japanese garden whose tranquility was blasted to bits by loudspeakers promoting a ride, and the transplanted 18th-century wooden farmhouse where Ichizo Kobayashi, "the founder of the great multilateral Hankyu Empire" — owner of Takarazuka as well as a railroad and department store — was born in 1874. I also visited a museum detailing the troupe's history. Takar-

zuka does versions of Broadway shows translated into Japanese these days, but an exhibit of handbills from decades past demonstrates this wasn't always the case. Flowers predominated into the 1930s, then military images started cropping up: battleships "liberating" China, a long-lashed fascist lass. The manager of the troupe's first American tour, in 1939, wrote that the tour "gave the American public its first glimpse of the culture of the Japanese people as reflected in their theater and . . . will lay the foundation for a better understanding between these two great nations."

On my visit, as the lights went down and the curtain rose, the entire troupe, dressed in black kimonos, sang the Takarazuka anthem.

Then there was a pause for costume changes, and the sound of a phone ringing. "Moshi moshi, Grand Hotel de gezonken!" came the answer. The Takarazuka Revue's version of "Grand Hotel" had begun.

After intermission the ladies did "Broadway Boys." The singing, dancing, costumes and sets were as spectacular as anything on Broadway, but they could have used a speech coach for occasional untranslatable lines.

Watching Asian women of the 1990s pretending to be American men of the 1940s was only the first instance of what a "Star Trek" fan might call a disturbance in the space-time continuum, for next I visited several parks that aim to eradicate the distinctions between here and there, then and now.

On the southern island of Kyushu I went to the 376-acre Huis Ten Bosch (A House in the Woods), which mimics a Renaissance Dutch town. In addition to Dutch-style shops selling European luxury goods and Dutch-style restaurants serving Heineken and sausages, there are four Dutch-style hotels and dozens of tidy, orange-roofed houses in the same good-for-sale.

Huis Ten Bosch, which opened last year, is in the countryside at Sasebo, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) from Nagasaki, because Nagasaki is home to Oranda Mura, or Holland Village, the genuine remains of the 17th century when the Dutch were the only seafarers permitted to dock in Japan.

Taking the visitor back to those days, with prettified yet faithful architecture and layouts, Huis Ten Bosch also offers a fine selection of small museums. The Paleis Huis Ten Bosch, a reproduction of the royal palace in Amsterdam, exhibits Dutch masters on loan from the Mauritshuis, in The Hague. On display at the Tall Ships Museum are artifacts from the Dutch East India Company. The Porcelain Museum exhibits the colorful pottery that drove the Dutch Japan trade, and includes a reproduction of the Porcelain Cabinet from Charlottenburg Palace, Berlin, with pieces imported from Japan gracing every available surface. One museum has a working

carillon and a collection of bells from around the world. My favorite museum, Musée Frans-Japanais, was filled with mechanical music machines from across Europe, and a guide played many of them for us.

There are no rides at Huis Ten Bosch, but there is an interactive movie theater whose seats move so roughly that safety belts are provided. The 15-minute film, in Dutch with Japanese subtitles, tells the story of an early Dutch voyage to Japan. Things went boom and swish a lot; the only way the park could have made it more realistic would have been to douse the audience with saltwater.

Canadian World, which opened in 1990, goes clockwise in the strict direction of opening the buildings out to provide the breathing room we associate with Canada and linking them with footpaths. Along the way one meets the nine Canadians who work there, dressed as Anne and Gilbert and other characters from the novel, which is a favorite of Japanese girls.

By now I wondered whether the Japanese planned to reproduce the whole world at home. I ended my tour at a brand new park that might provide the answer: Tobu World Square, home to 1/25th-scale models of 102 of the world's greatest attractions, from the Great Wall to the Pyramids.

I expected to find the 20-acre World Square an oddity at best, but rapidly came to admire the workmanship. How else could one see what the Basilica San Marco and Angkor Wat look like from the top of Heaven relate to one another? Rather than cheapen the experience of seeing the real things, the models sharpened my appreciation for those I'd seen and my desire to visit those I hadn't.

Impressed as I was with the artistry of World Square, I found myself, quite childishly, wishing I could put on a Godzilla suit and step on stuff. I realized the urge was perfectly natural when I learned World Square was built by Toho, the movie studio that created "Godzilla."

A Toho staffer, Toshimitsu Banno, introduced himself. I worked up the courage to take him to the New York section and show him that the miniature South Street Seaport had "PIEP-17" painted on the side. He saw the problem and made a note of it. (But when I got home, I saw that, even in error, the Toho team had been faithful: A row of windows cuts across the words "PIEP-17" on the real Seaport, making the R look like a P followed by a period.)

Eric Hübler, the New York correspondent of Tokyo Journal, wrote this for The New York Times.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

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THE MOVIE GUIDE

LEICA R7. PERFECTION MADE IN GERMANY

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Tout Ça... Pour Ça

Directed by Claude Lelouch, France.

Every few years Claude Lelouch comes out with a slinky new title, a movie along the lines of a hit single about loving and leaving and the pangs thereof, to music by Francis Lai. Since the '60s, his life has become inevitably more complicated, but he's not lost that juvenile chabada-bada-bada beat: he's simply gone from "A Man and a Woman" to many men and women. This comedy groups three couples. Three significant women from the Lelouch family constellation are the stars: Marie-Sophie L., Evelyn Bonin and Alessandra Marrines. The plot involves faithless husbands, wives on the lam, and their spoiled, yet bewitching. The good news is the sound-track: Philippe Lézard sings, and the chatter between bemused husbands (Fabrice Luchini, Francis Huster, Vincent Lindon) and the director's numerous wives is brash marivaudage. This vacation movie goes from the Nor-

mandy beaches to the Alps and back. That is, it goes nowhere really, but it's better to catch Lelouch in a Woody Allen mode than when he does a Cecil B. De Mille treatment of material like the New Testament. (Joan Dupont, IHT)

Rookie of the Year

Directed by Daniel Stern. U.S.

"Rookie of the Year" is a wholly benevolent but banal baseball fantasy aimed at Little Leaguers with dreams of reaching big-time fields. The Chicago-set tale of a 12-year-old pitcher's championship season in the majors, it's the Disneyfication — though not by Disney — of "Damm Yankees," on the order of "Those Darn Cubs." Thomas Ian Nicholas, a child actor who specializes in simulating stupefaction, plays ball-dropper Henry Rowengartner, a kid who breaks his arm going after a fly ball. And the cutest girl in school was looking for. Then something kind of magical happens: Henry emerges from the

سيدا من الأصل

NYSE

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the national market up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.25	+0.25
MSFT	54.75	+0.25
ORCL	48.50	+0.25
INTL	45.00	+0.25
DISC	42.00	+0.25
WALD	38.00	+0.25
AMZN	35.00	+0.25
GOOG	32.00	+0.25
YHOO	28.00	+0.25
EBAY	25.00	+0.25
SHOP	22.00	+0.25
ETSY	18.00	+0.25
WYNN	15.00	+0.25
PLUR	12.00	+0.25
AMZN	10.00	+0.25
GOOG	8.00	+0.25
YHOO	6.00	+0.25
EBAY	4.00	+0.25
SHOP	2.00	+0.25
ETSY	1.00	+0.25
WYNN	0.50	+0.25
PLUR	0.25	+0.25

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SHOP	2.00	+0.25
ETSY	1.00	+0.25
WYNN	0.50	+0.25
PLUR	0.25	+0.25

صكز امن الاصل

MARKET DIARY

Stocks Rise as Fear Of Inflation Eases

NEW YORK — Stocks rallied as strong reports from retail chains combined with a fading of inflation concern to push the market higher.

M.Y. Stocks

said Mark Denahoe, managing director in equity trading at Piper Jaffray Inc.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 38.75 points, at 3,514.42, according to preliminary data.

One leading retailer, Woolworth Corp., said second-quarter earnings would be "well below" the previous year's level of 25 cents a share.

Meanwhile, concern about inflation subsided as oil prices fell to their lowest levels in three years.

Long-term bond prices rose, reflecting the reduced inflation fears.

The bellwether 30-year Treasury bond was up 7/32 at 105 31/32, reducing its yield to 6.66 percent from 6.68 percent on Wednesday.

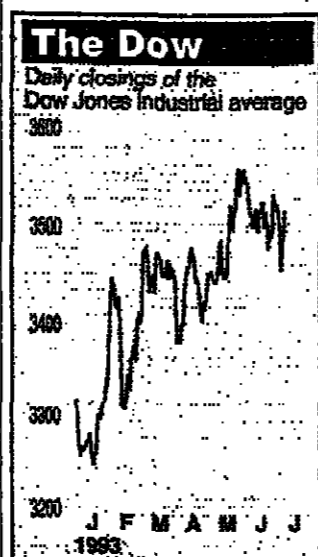
Walt Disney was the most actively traded New York Stock Exchange issue at 3 P.M., lower as investors worried about news that the Euro Disney theme park near Paris would post losses for the third and fourth quarters, a period in which some analysts had expected the park to improve its performance.

General Motors, second among the automakers, was up strongly, and Ford and Chrysler showed solid gains as well, amid signs of better times for the auto industry.

General Electric rose sharply after being recommended by David Morse, a San Diego money manager, for its steady earnings growth.

Bank stocks were gaining on expectations of increased second-quarter earnings, traders said.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, UPI)



Dow Jones Averages

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes Industrial, Financial, and Composite indices.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes Industrial, Financial, and Composite indices.

NYSE Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes Composite, Financial, and Industrial indices.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes Composite, Financial, and Industrial indices.

AMEX Stock Index

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes Composite, Financial, and Industrial indices.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes 30 Bonds, 10 Utilities, and 10 Industrials.

Market Sales

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes NYSE, NASDAQ, and AMEX.

NYSE Diary

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes Composite, Financial, and Industrial indices.

AMEX Diary

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes Composite, Financial, and Industrial indices.

Previous NASDAQ Diary

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes Composite, Financial, and Industrial indices.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes Food, Metals, and Financial.

Food

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes White Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa.

Metals

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes Aluminum, Copper, and Zinc.

Financial

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes 3-Month Sterling, 6-Month Eurodollar, and 3-Month Eurodollar.

Stock Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes FTSE 100, Nikkei, and Hang Seng.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes Wheat, Soybeans, and Corn.

Dividends

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes 30 Stocks, 10 Utilities, and 10 Industrials.

REVERSE STOCK SPLIT

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes 30 Stocks, 10 Utilities, and 10 Industrials.

LONG GILT (LIFFE)

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes 30 Stocks, 10 Utilities, and 10 Industrials.

TO OUR READERS IN FRANCE

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U.S. FUTURES

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes 30 Stocks, 10 Utilities, and 10 Industrials.

Grains

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes Wheat, Soybeans, and Corn.

Metals

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes Aluminum, Copper, and Zinc.

Livestock

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes Cattle, Hogs, and Poultry.

Financial

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes 30 Stocks, 10 Utilities, and 10 Industrials.

Stock Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes FTSE 100, Nikkei, and Hang Seng.

Commodity Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes Wheat, Soybeans, and Corn.

ERM Jitters Send Franc Slumping Against Mark

PARIS — The French franc slumped to a three-month low against the Deutsche mark Thursday, as gloomy forecasts for the French economy sparked speculation of a crisis in the European Monetary System's exchange-rate mechanism, traders and analysts said.

Foreign Exchange

The franc stood at 3.3975 francs per mark, against 3.3840 on Wednesday.

World Stock Markets

Table with columns: Market, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes Amsterdam, Athens, Bombay, and others.

ERM Jitters Send Franc Slumping Against Mark

statistical office forecast the country's market gross domestic product would shrink 1.2 percent this year.

Foreign Exchange

The franc slid against the dollar, the U.S. currency rose to 5.7995 francs from 5.7750 Wednesday.

World Stock Markets

Table with columns: Market, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes Amsterdam, Athens, Bombay, and others.

CARRIER: Asian Carriers Contest Accords With U.S.

Continued from Page 11

States, as long as American carriers retained their broad rights in Asia.

World Stock Markets

Table with columns: Market, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes Amsterdam, Athens, Bombay, and others.

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U.S. FUTURES

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes 30 Stocks, 10 Utilities, and 10 Industrials.

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Stock Indexes

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Commodity Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes Wheat, Soybeans, and Corn.

U.S. Employment Data Improves

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — The number of Americans filing new unemployment claims declined last week to the lowest level since February, the Labor Department said Thursday.

MCI Ordered to Publish All Rates

WASHINGTON (AP) — MCI Communications Corp. America's second-biggest long-distance phone company, must reveal all of its rates, U.S. District Judge Stanley S. Harris ruled.

Apple Reportedly Freezes Salaries

CUPERTINO, California (Bloomberg) — Apple Computer Inc. froze all employee salaries indefinitely as of July 3, the San Jose Mercury News reported Thursday.

GTE Takes Charge of \$46 Million

NEW YORK (Knight-Ridder) — GTE Corp. said Thursday it would take a one-time after-tax charge of \$46 million against its earnings for the second quarter for a recently completed voluntary jobs cut program at one of its units.

Jury Finds Knapp Lied for Loans

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Charles W. Knapp, a businessman whose strategies led to the collapse of the giant Thrift American Savings & Loan, was found guilty of lying so he could borrow millions of dollars from a now-defunct bank in Arizona.

For the Record

Dow Jones & Co. said second-quarter profit fell 5.7 percent, to \$39.8 million, primarily reflecting a decline in advertising at The Wall Street Journal.

For the Record

Nike Inc., the world's largest maker of shoes, said earnings in the fourth quarter rose 9 percent, to \$76.9 million, as sales climbed 16 percent, to \$983.3 million.

For the Record

Adolph Coors Co. said net income rose 21 percent in the second quarter, to \$18.9 million, due to a rise in sales and higher prices.

For the Record

Domestic Resources Inc. led a group of U.S. companies led by won a 30-year concession to operate a 450-megawatt hydroelectric complex in southern Argentina.

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SPORTS BASEBALL

It's the Old Routine 'After You, Gaston' For Yanks and Jays

The Associated Press
The New York Yankees are tempting fate, just during Toronto to run away with the American League East.
But the Blue Jays don't seem to want to settle things just yet.
The Yankees have lost five of six games on a dreadful West Coast trip and still have four to play against the California Angels, yet they're still only two games behind the front-running Blue Jays.
A six-of-seven losing skid by the defending World Series champs has enabled the Yankees to stay the same distance from first place as they were eight days ago when they had won four straight.
A 6-3 loss Wednesday to the Seattle Mariners was the Yankees' fourth one-run defeat since they hit the road for Seattle's first hit.
"We've come to expect adversity."

Bill Gullickson (5-4) won his first game since June 11, a span of five starts, while Jim Deshaies (9-6) lost at the Metrodome for the first time in eight decisions.
Angels 7, Red Sox 6: In Anaheim, California, Jeff Russell blew his second save in three games, after losing a 21-save streak on Monday.
Tim Salmon's RBI single capped a three-run ninth inning against Russell, who did not retire any of the five batters he faced in falling to 0-2.
Rookie Doug Linton (1-1) earned the victory with a perfect ninth.
Brewers 7, Rangers 6: In Milwaukee, Robin Yount's pinch-hit RBI single in the eighth ended Texas' four-game winning streak.
Yount's single off Craig Lefferts (1-7) was his 3,082nd hit, moving him into 12th place on the career list. Doug Henry (1-2) blew a save in the eighth but got the victory with a scoreless ninth.



Anthony Young droops after Archi Cianfrocco's homer sent the Mets pitcher to his 26th straight loss.

Phillies Work Late and Win, Young Works Hard and Loses

The Associated Press
The Philadelphia Phillies are an overnight success story in more ways than one.
Not only have the Phils gone from last place last year to first place this year, they've developed a habit of winning baseball games in the middle of the overnight shift.
The latest chapter in their late-night exploits came Wednesday night, through to Thursday morning. Playing at home, they beat the Los Angeles Dodgers, 7-6, in 20 innings in a game that lasted six hours and 10 minutes and ended at 1:47 A.M.
It was the longest game by innings this season and the longest in the majors since Los Angeles beat Montreal, 1-0, in 22 innings on Aug. 23, 1989.

The Expos 22-year-old left-hander Kirk Rueter, making his big league debut, allowed San Francisco two hits over 8 1/2 innings and Larry Walker and Moses Alon homered for Montreal.
Reds 4, Cubs 3: In Chicago, Kevin Mitchell had two homers and three RBIs for Cincinnati. Mitchell has hit safely in 26 of his last 27 games with nine home runs and 21 RBIs in that span.
Pirates 5, Astros 2: In Houston, Orlando Merced drove in three runs with a double and a single, and Pittsburgh handed Houston its third straight loss.
Rockies 6, Marlins 5: In Denver, Chris Jones hit a two-out single off relief ace Bryan Harvey in the bot-

tom of the ninth inning to drive in Eric Young with the winning run.
Cardinals 3, Braves 1: In St. Louis, Joe Magrane (8-7) outpitched Greg Maddux (7-8) to win for the sixth time in seven decisions.
"Someone thinks we make too much money. They're trying to make us earn it," John Kruk quipped.
The Dodgers had scored a run in the top of the 20th to go ahead, 6-5, but in the bottom of the inning, Jim Eisenreich and Mickey Morandini singled and Kevin Stocker was safe on a sacrifice bunt fielder's choice to load the bases with nobody out.
Rod Nichols replaced loser Rick Triock (0-2) and retired Kim Baiste on a foul behind first base. But Len Dykstra, who earlier had a home run, hit a liner that bounced over the fence and into the left field bullpen to score Eisenreich and Morandini.
Dykstra went 3-for-9, raising his average to .297, and his homer was his 10th of the year — four more than he hit all last July, that was a big win. Phillies manager Jim Fregosi said.
Expos 3, Giants 0: In Montreal,

eight inning that gave the Padres a 2-0 victory.
Benes gave up one infield hit in eight innings before yielding to Gene Harris.
"He had great stuff, he battled, he just didn't get the runs," said Mets Manager Dallas Green, who added that he would want to speak to the Mets' new general manager, Joe McIlvaine, before making a decision on whether Young, 0-12 this season, will get another start.
This defeat gave Young one more dubious record to add to his collection — he now shares the National League mark for consecutive losses at the start of a season with 12. He is still two losses short of equaling the major league mark for worst start.

NL ROUNDUP

"How can I be discouraged?" Young asked. "I pitched well. But I still came away with a loss."
Young had a season-high seven strikeouts and did not walk a man. He had struck out four consecutive batters when Kevin Higgins came to the plate with two outs in the eighth. Higgins dropped a ball into short center for a single, becoming the first San Diego runner since Jeff Gardner singled in the top of the first.
Young's first pitch to Cianfrocco was perfect, and Young chose to follow with an outside fastball. It was the pitch he wanted, in the location he desired, but Cianfrocco — a right-handed batter who had a .173 average and one homer to his credit when he arrived at Shea Stadium on Monday — sent it deep to right field for his second home run in two games. Bobby Bonilla leaped valiantly, but he could not prevent the ball from just clearing the wall. The Mets' right fielder swore to himself in the field afterward, and Young squatted in frustration, his hands between his knees.
Young was finished after that inning, having gone further than in any other outing during the streak that extends back to May 6, 1992.

AL ROUNDUP

that adversity is always going to be there," manager Buck Showalter said.
Ken Griffey Jr. and ex-Yankees Tim Lincecum and Jay Buhner did the most damage Wednesday.
Leary (7-3) got the victory, allowing three runs on seven hits in six innings, and Buhner hit a two-run double in the fifth inning to help the Mariners go ahead to stay.
Griffey hit his 22nd home run in the fourth for Seattle's first hit.
Bob Wickman's (8-3) luck has changed with along his team's. After winning his first eight decisions, he hasn't won since June 20. In five innings Wednesday, Wickman gave up five runs on four hits and five walks.
"It's hard to say what went wrong," he said. "You can't let it bother you. You just do your best the next time out."
Chris Bosio replaced Leary at the start of the seventh and Norm Charlton struck out the side in the ninth for his 17th save.
"It's a good win against a good ball club," Seattle manager Lou Piniella said. "Leary did a nice job and Charlton had real good stuff."

Athletics 3, Indians 0: In Oakland, Brent Gates drove in two runs and four Oakland pitchers shut out the Indians to give the Athletics a split of the four-game set.
Emergency starter Mike Mohler, Kevin Campbell, Joe Boever (4-2) and Dennis Eckersley limited Cleveland to four hits. Jose Mesa (8-6) gave up all the runs in the second.
Orioles 8, Royals 3: In Kansas City, Chris Hoiles hit two home runs for the third time in less than a month and Mike Mussina (10-4) won for the first time in four starts.
Mussina, who lost his previous two decisions, gave up one run on four hits in seven innings. Hipolito Richardo (4-5) was winless in five starts since June 9, gave up five runs and six hits in six innings.

For All-Star Game, Bonds Is the People's Choice

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service
Barry Bonds, who has been the National League most valuable player two of the past three years, has become the top vote-getter for the All-Star Game for the first time.
Already in good position to win MVP honors again with an outstanding first-half performance with the San Francisco Giants, Bonds drew 3,074,603 votes, the most any player has received in the voting by fans since Dave Lopes had nearly 4 million in 1980.
The voting, which was sponsored by Russell Uniform Manufacturing Co., attracted 8,477,630 ballots, the most since 9,347,447 were submitted by fans in 1982. The results for the starting positions were announced Wednesday. The rest of both squads, as well as the pitchers, were to be named Thursday by the managers and league presidents.
The game will be played Tuesday evening in Baltimore.
Ken Griffey Jr., the top vote-getter in 1991, led all American League players with 2,698,918. This is the fourth consecutive year the Seattle outfielder has been elected an All-Star starter. Bonds was elected for the first time last year.
Ryne Sandberg of the Chicago Cubs, last year's leader in the balloting, was elected the

National League's starting second baseman for the ninth time, eighth in a row.
Cal Ripken Jr. of Baltimore was elected the American League's starting shortstop for the ninth time in the last 10 seasons. Alan Trammell of Detroit interrupted Ripken's run in 1988, but the Orioles' star started anyway because Trammell was injured.
Next in electoral rank is Wade Boggs, the AL third baseman who was elected a starter for the seventh successive time. This will be his first game representing the Yankees, with whom he signed as a free agent last winter.
"The fans stuck by me and with me," Boggs said in Seattle. "That's the big thing. It's the fans' game. They vote who they want to see. It has special meaning to me. Last year when I was hitting .260, I had to answer all the questions about whether I deserved to go. I said the fans voted me."
Boggs, who also started the 1986 game because George Brett of Kansas City, the elected starter, was injured, shares a historical feat with Bo Jackson. They hit successive home runs against Rick Reuschel in the first inning of the 1989 game, the only players ever to do that as the first two batters in the lineup.
Half of the players on this year's team were elected starters for the first time, five in the National, three in the American.

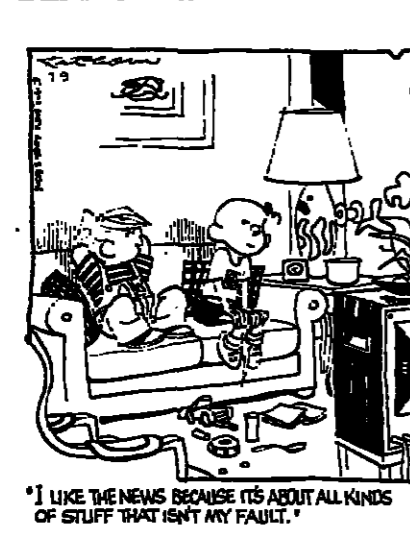
The National League first-timers are catcher Darren Daulton and first baseman John Kruk of Philadelphia; shortstop Barry Larkin of Cincinnati; third baseman Gary Sheffield of Florida; and outfielder David Justice of Atlanta.
"It's a scary thought that the fans want to see me play," the short, squat Kruk said, according to The Associated Press. "What is society coming to these days?"
Sheffield became the first player elected from an expansion team. The San Diego Padres, who are going all out to reduce their payroll, traded him to the Marlins on June 24.
The first-time American League starters are first baseman John Olerud and outfielder Joe Carter of Toronto, and catcher Ivan Rodriguez of Texas.
"I definitely had quite a first half but it still comes as kind of a surprise," said Olerud, who is hitting .401.
Andy Van Slyke of Pittsburgh was the second leading vote-getter among NL outfielders, but he is recovering from a broken collarbone and will be replaced, most likely by Lenny Dykstra of Philadelphia. Dykstra was fourth in the outfield voting and, like Van Slyke, would naturally fit in between Bonds in left and Justice in right.
"I wouldn't mind seeing that guy leading

off in any All-Star game," Daulton said of Dykstra, his teammate.
The other AL starters are Roberto Alomar of Toronto at second base and Kirby Puckett of Minnesota at the outfield.
One of the surprises of the voting was the distant finish of Andres Galarraga of Colorado. Galarraga has hit better than .400 most of the season, but he finished fourth in the NL first base voting with 778,562.
Closest voting was for NL shortstop, where Larkin edged Ozzie Smith of St. Louis by 112,387. That broke Smith's 10-year starting streak. "I've had a great run at it. What else is there for me to say?" asked the 38-year-old Smith.
Biggest margin was at AL shortstop, where Ripken drew 1,228,872 more votes than Travis Fryman of Detroit.
This game could be known as the \$50,000 bonus All-Star Game. Twelve of the 16 elected starters each will earn a \$50,000 bonus under provisions of their playing contracts: Olerud, Alomar, Ripken, Boggs, Griffey and Carter in the American and Kruk, Sandberg, Larkin, Daulton, Van Slyke and Justice in the National.
Puckett gets the biggest bonus, \$100,000. Rodriguez gets the smallest, \$10,000, but Bonds and Sheffield receive none.

Chapman, Teammate Of Babe Ruth, Dies

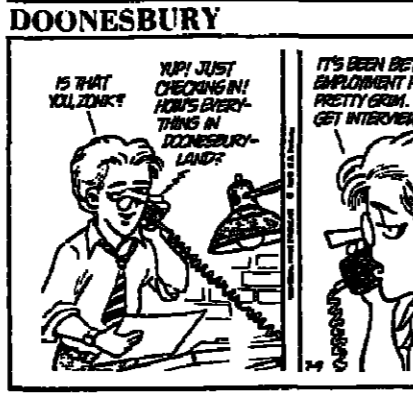
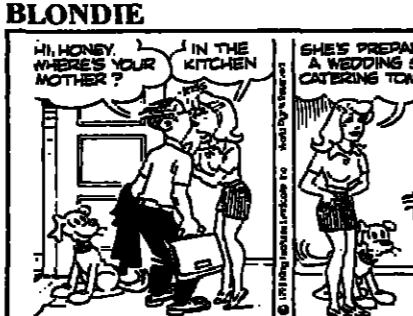
The Associated Press
MONTGOMERY, Alabama — Ben Chapman, who was a teammate of Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig and later one of Jackie Robinson's greatest tormentors, has died at 84, apparently of a heart attack.
Chapman, who played in the New York Yankees outfield in the 1930s, died Wednesday at his home in a Birmingham suburb.
"He was a very aggressive, hard-nosed ballplayer," said Harry Walker, who played for the Chapman-managed Philadelphia Phillies in 1947-48. "He didn't back up from anything or anybody."
Walker recalled an incident that showed Chapman's spunk. Nearing the end of his career in 1934, Ruth heard some players were grumbling that New York would be better off without the aging home-run king, so he called a team meeting.
"Ruth jumped up and chewed 'em all out. He told them he was the one who made their money for them," Walker said. "Chapman got up and said, 'The hell you did. You didn't steal my 60 bases. You didn't hit .300 for me. You got your money and I got mine.'"
Chapman grew up in the segregated South, and when he was managing the Phillies, a young infielder named Jackie Robinson joined the Brooklyn Dodgers, the first black to play in the major leagues.
The author Jules Tygiel wrote that upon their first meeting Chapman ordered his players to challenge Robinson with a stream of racial taunts "to see if he can take it."
"At no time in my life have I heard racial venom and dugout abuse to match that Ben sprayed on Robinson that night," said Harold Parrott, a former Dodger employee.

DENNIS THE MENACE

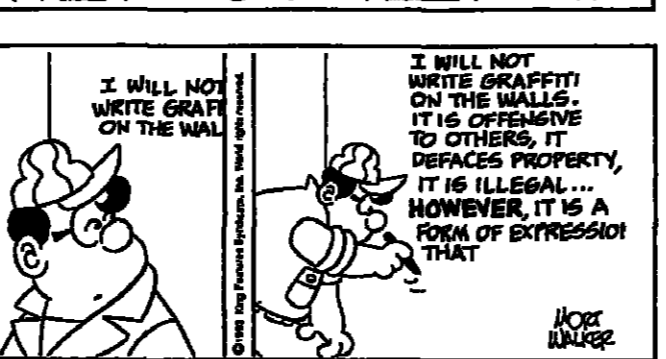
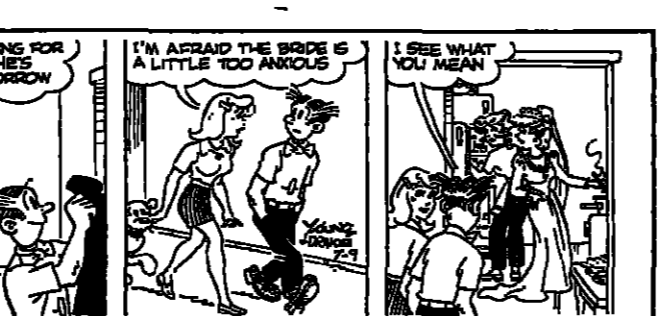


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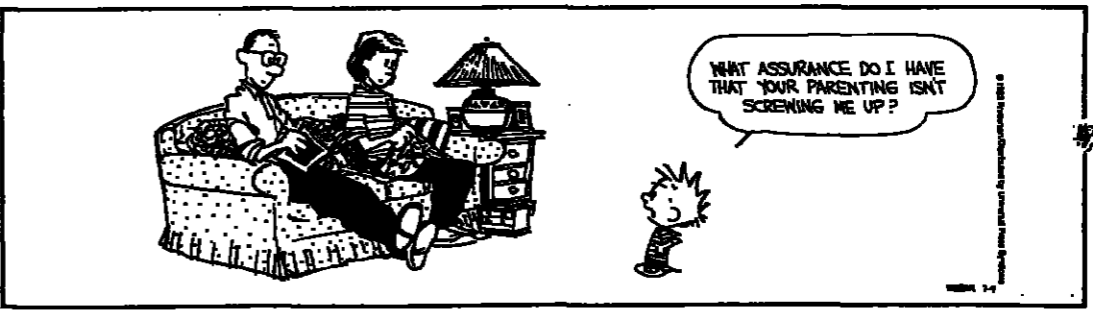
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SPORTS CYCLING

Sydney Said to Lead For 2000 Olympics Australia's Bid Is 'Superior'

United Press International — Sydney emerged as the favorite to win the bid for the 2000 Summer Olympics in a report by an official inquiry commission of the International Olympic Committee, the German news agency DPA reported Thursday.

The bid offers conditions superior to the demands of the IOC, DPA quoted from the 66-page report, which is not due to be circulated to IOC members and the bid cities until next week. The concept of the Games in Sydney, "focus on the athletes," the report said.

The press agency asserted that Berlin and the British candidate, Manchester, had also received high marks, while the 12-member commission headed by Gunnar Ericsson of Sweden expressed greater concern about Beijing or Istanbul being awarded the bid.

Berlin, the remaining candidate, reportedly received a failing mark from the commission, which visited the six bidders for the prestigious millennium Games over the last few months.

The 2000 Games will be awarded by the 91 IOC members during their session in Monte Carlo on Sept. 23. The commission's report is to help the IOC members make their decision.

The leading of the report is being investigated at the IOC headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland.

"We cannot understand it," an IOC official said. "The report is not due to go out before July 14 when it will be sent to the IOC members and the candidate cities."

"Only the commission members have had the reports, and they were sworn to strict secrecy."

The official said the IOC Executive Board, under Juan Antonio Samaranch of Spain, examined the reports briefly during last month's IOC session in Lausanne.

The press agency reported that Mr. Ericsson had asked all IOC members to combine the report, with their personal experiences and to also to consider "current economic, political and other factors."

Sydney has been favored to hold the Games with a solid bid that received high approval.

The bid is heralded as an Olympic bid with its famous landmarks, the Opera House and harbor bridge. An estimated 400,000 citizens have already been listed as volunteers if Sydney wins the bid.

Sydney would become the second city in sports-loving Australia to hold Summer Olympics. Melbourne had the 1956 Games.

DPA said the report voted eight venues in Sydney as suitable for Olympic events compared with five each in Berlin and Manchester. No venue was considered ready for Olympics in Beijing or Brasilia. Seventeen were said to be undergoing renovation in Beijing.

Sydney's financing concept estimated a surplus of \$15 million, the lowest of the bidders next to Brasilia, which aimed to break even.

However, Berlin's projected profit of \$115.9 million was reported as dubious by the commission, the press agency said, because it included an expected revenue of \$86.8 million from commemorative coin sales.

Manchester estimated a surplus of \$290 million, Istanbul \$207 million and Beijing \$120 million.

Berlin promised the largest revenue, \$2.117 billion. Sydney's estimate was \$975 million, Beijing \$1.140 billion, Manchester \$1.415 billion and Istanbul \$1.232 billion.

Sydney expected \$488 million from television rights, the lowest figure next to Istanbul's \$480 million, mainly due to the time difference with the United States, which provides the greatest TV revenue.

Manchester hoped for \$600 million, Berlin \$571.5 million and Beijing \$500 million.

The agency said Manchester's main drawbacks were accommodation and the fact that most venues had yet to be built or renovated.

The same applied to Istanbul, which was also criticized for deficits in transportation, environmental issues and telecommunications.

The commission was said to have similar objections regarding Beijing and concern that China would "deny all these entry into the country who endangers national security and the social order of China."

Berlin was virtually written off by the commission.

"The general impression of the bid is that it falls far short of the expectations of an Olympic bid," DPA quoted the report as saying about Brasilia.



She's not in the race, but she's got the spirit; an elderly cyclist cheering the Tour de France riders during the Avranches-Evreux stage.

Skibby Takes Stage, Nelissen the Jersey

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

EVREUX, France — Jesper Skibby, who fractured his skull in a horrific race crash earlier this year, broke a jinx on Thursday in a late solo sprint to claim his first victory in a Tour de France stage.

The Dane, who had finished second and five times before in stages of the premier cycle race, made no mistake this time, attacking right at the end of the 225.5-kilometer (139.5-mile) fifth stage across Normandy from Avranches to Evreux.

In a brave break out of a pack whizzing along at 60 kilometers per hour, Skibby attacked inside the last kilometer on a slight uphill incline to open a gap that he was just able to maintain to the finish line.

Wilfried Nelissen led home a mass charge of the sprinters only one second behind. The Belgian picked up a 12-second time bonus to win back the race leader's yellow jersey he had lost 24 hours earlier to Mario Cipollini of Italy.

Skibby, who rides for the TVM team, suffered a double fracture of the skull in March and went into a coma after being involved in a crash in the Tirreno-Adriatico race in Italy.

"It was very difficult to come back," he said. "It was a long haul. But my team were always with me and I thank them from the bottom of my heart."

"It's a dream for me to win a stage in a great Tour. I could stop riding now. But I'll celebrate with champagne tonight and I hope I can win more stages yet."

His breakaway ended a run that has seen the sprinters dominate all the early stages of the Tour in the flatlands races in western and northern France.

The unusual battle for the yellow jersey between two sprint specialists took on new dimensions on Thursday with Cipollini and Nelissen disputing the intermediate sprints to pick up vital time bonuses.

Cipollini was leading by six seconds overnight after taking the lead on Wednesday when his GB MG team won the team time trial. On Thursday, he succeeded in beating Nelissen in two intermediates to increase his lead to 10 seconds.

But the 12 seconds awarded for second place in the stage catapulted Nelissen, riding for Novemail, back to top place by just two seconds.

"My sports director Walter Planckaert told me to go for time bonuses," he said. "He told me Cipollini might be faster on the flat but the finish was a slight climb and that if I could beat him there, I could take back the yellow jersey."

Nelissen first wore the yellow after winning Monday's second stage in Vannes.

As sprinters, neither he nor Cipollini is a candidate for overall victory and are unlikely to feature much after next Monday's individual time trial at the Lac de Madine.

Miguel Indurain of Spain, the two-time defending Tour champion riding for Banesto, is well back in the overall standings, but he hasn't lost a major time trial in two years and is expected to move up on Monday.

Another sprinter, Laurent Jalabert of France, took advantage of time bonuses Thursday to move past his ONCE teammate Alex Zülle of Switzerland into third place overall.

Skibby was not the only Dane to hit the spotlight in Thursday's stage. His compatriot Bjarne Riis opened an early lead of six minutes, 50 seconds before being caught 80 kilometers from the finish.

Later another group, including former Tour winner Laurent Fignon of France and Andy Hampsten of the United States, got away but were hauled in over the last 20 kilometers.

Friday's sixth stage takes the race 158 kilometers to Amiens.

Another Official Of Marseille Club Is Held in Scandal

Reuters

PARIS — The promotions manager of the Olympique Marseille soccer team was being held for questioning on Thursday in connection with an investigation into alleged match-fixing, Marseille police sources said.

Claude Ghidalia, who has handled the European champions' publicity interests since 1988, was taken to the city's central police station Wednesday evening and was being interrogated by officers investigating bribery allegations, the sources said.

They said Ghidalia was being asked about matters concerning the club's accounts after last week's raid by police on Olympique Marseille's headquarters.

The team's boss, the businessman and politician Bernard Tapie, said on Thursday there was an organized campaign to destroy him.

Tapie was questioned on Tuesday by Bernard Befy, the judge investigating allegations that Marseille bribed three Valenciennes players to throw a league match on May 20.

"What I find unacceptable is that to attain this end they do not hesitate to destroy a club and French soccer," Tapie said.

Befy on Thursday released to reporters an example of several death threats he said he had received from Marseille supporters.

The letter, signed "Death Corps Marseille," was headed with drawings of a skeleton and a coffin with the judge's name on it. Full of obscenities, it threatened to rape and kill his wife if he did not drop the investigation.

Christophe Robert, a Valenciennes player, has alleged he received money from Marseille midfielder Jean-Jacques Eydie.

Robert, his wife Marie-Cristine, and two other Valenciennes players, Jorge Burruchaga and Jacques Glassmann, who have also said they were offered a bribe, are to confront Eydie at Befy's chambers on Friday.

Both Eydie and the Marseille team's general secretary Jean-Pierre Bernes, who have been remanded in custody, have denied wrongdoing.

Robert's wife, who is also under investigation along with her husband and Burruchaga, said in a radio interview on Thursday she received an envelope containing 250,000 francs (\$50,000) from Eydie at the Marseille team hotel the day before the match.

"Christophe called me and asked me to fetch the envelope," she said. "I thought about it but obviously not enough because I went... We've done a stupid thing and we'll have to accept the consequences."

An envelope containing 250,000 francs was found buried in the garden of Robert's aunt.

Marseille beat Valenciennes, 1-0, in the match and went on to win the French title for the second year in a row. But the club stands to lose the title and to be relegated to the second division if the charges against it are proved.

The scandal took a distinctly political turn Thursday when the Socialist Party canceled a meeting with Tapie.

Tapie, a former minister in a Socialist-led government, said he was a victim of a political assassination campaign and accused the party's leader Michel Rocard of failing to stand by his friends.

"This is a war and I'm going to fight," he said.

Rocard had been due to meet leaders of the small Left Radicals Movement, including Tapie, for talks on a new leftist opposition alliance.

An hour before talks were due to begin, the Socialists put out a statement saying "in the current circumstances, a serious, calm discussion does not seem possible."

Socialist officials said Rocard, who has just rallied the Socialists behind his leadership three months after a crushing general election defeat, did not want to be tainted by being associated with Tapie.

Tapie praised the Left Radicals for staying loyal to their friends and said "that very clearly is not Rocard's nature. But I haven't been dumped by the Socialists; I was never with them."

Tapie was appointed minister of urban affairs in the late Prime Minister Pierre Berégovoy's government in April 1992.

He resigned seven weeks later after being indicted for fraud over a beer he bought for his friends.

Robert's wife returned to the cabinet when the charges were dropped last December.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
East Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Toronto	49	36	.574
New York	47	38	.554
Detroit	44	41	.519
Minnesota	42	39	.520
Cleveland	40	47	.457
Chicago	38	45	.457
West Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	49	36	.574
Kansas City	46	42	.523
California	44	44	.500
Seattle	41	44	.482
Oakland	37	48	.435
Minnesota	35	52	.402

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0
Montreal	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Toronto 49-36 .574

New York 47-38 .554

Detroit 44-41 .519

Minnesota 42-39 .520

Cleveland 40-47 .457

Chicago 38-45 .457

West Division

Chicago 49-36 .574

Kansas City 46-42 .523

California 44-44 .500

Seattle 41-44 .482

Oakland 37-48 .435

Minnesota 35-52 .402

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Philadelphia 50-29 .633

St. Louis 48-34 .585

Montreal 46-34 .573

Chicago 44-40 .525

Atlanta 42-44 .488

Pittsburgh 37-48 .435

San Francisco 35-50 .413

West Division

Los Angeles 49-36 .574

San Diego 47-38 .554

San Francisco 44-44 .500

Los Angeles 42-44 .488

San Diego 37-48 .435

New York 35-50 .413

BASEBALL

WEDNESDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

DETROIT 0-0-0

MINNESOTA 0-0-0

CHICAGO 0-0-0

PHILADELPHIA 0-0-0

ST. LOUIS 0-0-0

MONTREAL 0-0-0

CHICAGO 0-0-0

PHILADELPHIA 0-0-0

PITTSBURGH 0-0-0

NEW YORK 0-0-0

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

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St. Louis 48-34 .585

Montreal 46-34 .573

Chicago 44-40 .525

Atlanta 42-44 .488

Pittsburgh 37-48 .435

San Francisco 35-50 .413

West Division

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San Francisco 44-44 .500

Los Angeles 42-44 .488

San Diego 37-48 .435

New York 35-50 .413

BASEBALL

WEDNESDAY'S LINE SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

PHILADELPHIA 0-0-0

ST. LOUIS 0-0-0

MONTREAL 0-0-0

CHICAGO 0-0-0

ATLANTA 0-0-0

PITTSBURGH 0-0-0

SAN FRANCISCO 0-0-0

LOS ANGELES 0-0-0

SAN DIEGO 0-0-0

NEW YORK 0-0-0

BASEBALL

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BASEBALL

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NATIONAL LEAGUE

PHILADELPHIA 0-0-0

ST. LOUIS 0-0-0

MONTREAL 0-0-0

CHICAGO 0-0-0

ATLANTA 0-0-0

PITTSBURGH 0-0-0

SAN FRANCISCO 0-0-0

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SAN DIEGO 0-0-0

NEW YORK 0-0-0

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BASEBALL

WEDNESDAY'S LINE SCORES

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ST. LOUIS 0-0-0

MONTREAL 0-0-0

CHICAGO 0-0-0

ATLANTA 0-0-0

PITTSBURGH 0-0-0

SAN FRANCISCO 0-0-0

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SAN DIEGO 0-0-0

NEW YORK 0-0-0

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BASEBALL

WEDNESDAY'S LINE SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

PHILADELPHIA 0-0-0

ST. LOUIS 0-0-0

MONTREAL 0-0-0

CHICAGO 0-0-0

ATLANTA 0-0-0

PITTSBURGH 0-0-0

SAN FRANCISCO 0-0-0

LOS ANGELES 0-0-0

SAN DIEGO 0-0-0

NEW YORK 0-0-0

Despite Scottish Rain, Swede Burns Up Course

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GLENEAGLES, Scotland — Jesper Parnevik of Sweden took a firm hold on the \$900,000 Scottish Open on Thursday when he stormed to an 8-shot lead in the rain-interrupted second round.

Parnevik, who had led a three-shot lead after the first round, added a 4-under-par 66 to his opening 64 to move to 10-under-par 130.

Playing before an afternoon deluge caused a three-hour suspension of play, the 28-year-old Stockholm birdie four in the closing five holes to surge eight ahead of Robert Lee of England.

Parnevik has totaled 14 birdies for the two rounds.

Lee's 71 dropped him back to 138 and the Englishman was joined in second place by Scotland's Sam Torrance, a three-time winner on the European Tour this season.

Torrance, winner of the Kronenbourg, Catalan and Honda Opens, posted a second round 65.

Parnevik had to combat a stiff breeze until his closing holes, when the downpour took over from the gusts and play was stopped.

It resumed after the three-hour delay, but the second round was to be completed only Friday morning.

Parnevik was out in 2-under-par 33 with two birdies, on the long-par 310-yard 14th, sank a six-foot putt for eagle and made a 20-foot par birdie at the next.

As the pay-off to last hole, his six-iron approach ran across the hole and stopped less than a foot away for an eagle tap-in. (UPI, Reuters)

U.S.-German Rematch in Soccer

MISSION VIEJO, California (Reuters) — The U.S. national soccer team, which lost 4-3 to Germany last month in the U.S. Cup, will play a rematch against the World Cup champions Dec. 18 in Palo Alto, California.

The match at Stanford Stadium, one of nine venues for the 1994 World Cup, will take place the day before the Cup draw is held in Las Vegas.

American midfielder John Harkes may be on the way out at Sheffield Wednesday after rejecting the latest contract offer from the English soccer team, The Associated Press reported from Sheffield.

"If he doesn't think it's good enough, as far as I am concerned he can leave," said the manager, Trevor Francis.

Norway Bans Shotputter for Dope

OSLO (Reuters) — Georg Andersen, a policeman who won the silver medal in the shotput at the 1991 world championships, has been banned from sport for life in Norway for taking drugs, officials said Thursday.

Andersen said he would appeal against the ruling by the Norwegian Confederation of Sports. "I have never used dope," he said.

Andersen, 30, was on the verge of completing a 21-month suspension for taking Metabolon, a type of anabolic steroid, found in a urine test taken the month before the 1991 world championships. But he refused to take a new dope test last September.

For the Record

Tom Burgess threw three scoring passes and Wayne Walker scored twice as Ottawa spoiled the debut of the Canadian Football League's first American-based team by beating Sacramento, 32-23.

Rick Monday, the former major league outfielder, will succeed the late Don Drysdale on the Los Angeles Dodgers' radio announcing team. (LAT)

CYCLING

Tour de France

Results Thursday from the 19th stage: 225.5 kilometers (140 miles) stretch from Avranches to Evreux. 1. Jesper Skibby, Denmark, 2:10:15. 2. Wilfried Nelissen, Belgium, 2:10:27. 3. Mario Cipollini, Italy, 2:10:31. 4. Laurent Jalabert, France, 2:10:35. 5. Alex Zülle, Switzerland, 2:10:39. 6. Bjarne Riis, Denmark, 2:10:43. 7. Laurent Fignon, France, 2:10:47. 8. Jean-François Bernard, France, 2:10:51. 9. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:10:55. 10. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:10:59. 11. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:11:03. 12. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:11:07. 13. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:11:11. 14. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:11:15. 15. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:11:19. 16. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:11:23. 17. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:11:27. 18. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:11:31. 19. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:11:35. 20. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:11:39. 21. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:11:43. 22. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:11:47. 23. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:11:51. 24. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:11:55. 25. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:11:59. 26. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:12:03. 27. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:12:07. 28. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:12:11. 29. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:12:15. 30. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:12:19. 31. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:12:23. 32. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:12:27. 33. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:12:31. 34. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:12:35. 35. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:12:39. 36. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:12:43. 37. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:12:47. 38. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:12:51. 39. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:12:55. 40. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:12:59. 41. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:13:03. 42. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:13:07. 43. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:13:11. 44. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:13:15. 45. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:13:19. 46. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:13:23. 47. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:13:27. 48. Laurent Brochard, France, 2:13:31. 49. 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OBSERVER

Haiti in the News

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The news was so thin over the weekend that Haiti made the front pages in several newspapers. You can tell an editor has been looking into a bare pantry when he comes back with the Caribbean story. When Haiti is the juiciest Caribbean story going, it feels as if the end of history may be more than a book by Francis Fukuyama.

As the philosopher-journalist James Reston once observed, Americans will do anything for Latin America except read about it. One of the things we will do for Latin America is rid it of governments that irritate ours and equip it with sensible governments that don't. Since 1961 we have been yearning to do this favor for Cuba, but haven't yet managed it.

Haiti, too, has been passed over lately when Yankee-friendly governments were being distrusted. Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua — in recent years all have had Washington's helping hand to rid themselves of governments that just wouldn't do.

Long ago we did the same sort of thing for Haiti, sending the Marines to occupy the country and provide Haitians a working model of American democracy in action. In modern times, however, Haiti has made a nuisance of itself, not only by failing to produce anything of the slightest value to American corporations, not only by failing to proclaim a banking for communism that would have enticed us to invade it, but also by being hopelessly, miserably, disgustingly poor.

In the first part of the century everybody used to say, "Turkey is the sick man of Europe." In the second part, everybody says, "Haiti is the basket case of the Western Hemisphere."

Nothing irritates America more than poverty on the grand scale. That's why congressmen turn blue in the face and stamp their feet whenever somebody asks them to do something to prevent the death of America's cities. In a closely fought poverty competition, Haiti could be mistaken for one of America's biggest cities, except that it shares an island with another country, the Dominican Republic is not a

basket case like Haiti. In fact, during the 1960s we helped it militarily to form a government that wouldn't irritate us. This may have been because it produces something of great value to American entrepreneurs; to wit, immensely skilled baseball players.

Haiti has other drawbacks discouraging to Americans. For instance, whereas the Latin languages spoken in most of Latin America are Spanish and its close relative, Portuguese, Haitians do not speak these languages that Americans could readily pronounce if we tried.

The Latin language spoken in Haiti is the dreaded French, a tongue that inspires terror and loathing in Americans compelled to say anything beyond "Beaujolais" and "Voulez-vous caucher avec moi?" Americans who have tried to say "fautail" or "viellard" to a Frenchman go through life convinced that no matter how hard they try to please the world's French speakers, their only reward will be sneering contempt.

Worse for the poor Haitians, they are blacks of African heritage, like so many of the people who inhabit America's big, dying cities. Only a gross cynic would suggest that blackness of population makes Americans ill disposed to bestow their help on urban compatriots and Caribbean neighbors alike.

On the other hand there is a tendency to believe that the problems of black people do not need such urgent attention as other people's. Typically, Bill Clinton the campaigner denounced the cruelty of President Bush's treatment of Haitian boat people, only to adopt it as his own after assuming office and discovering other presidential burdens so urgent that Haitian business suddenly seemed minor.

For many of these same reasons Haiti usually makes the front page only when the latest military tug to seize power is slaughtering women, children and cattle in the streets of Port-au-Prince. Its peaceable Page One appearance this weekend can only mean that the world has run out of news or that all the real editors took the holiday off, leaving amateurs in charge who didn't know any better.

New York Times Service

Goldoni and Strehler: Dramatic Turns

By John Rockwell

MILAN — Although the 18th-century Italian playwright Carlo Goldoni is not often performed in the United States or Britain, his reputation is sharply higher on the European continent. As one approaches his native land, Goldoni's stature becomes downright majestic.

Nearly every Italian city, and especially his native Venice, is festooned with Goldoni statues and piazzas. And in this, the 200th anniversary year of his death, stages all over Europe have been crowded with Goldoni's works.

Despite Venice's claims to primacy, no Italian city has been a more active champion of the playwright and his works than Milan.

The reason is simple: Milan is where Giorgio Strehler, far and away the most important Italian theater director of the last half-century, began the modern-day tradition of Goldoni performances in 1947 with his production of "Arlecchino, or, the Servant With Two Masters."

The city is the site of Strehler's Piccolo Teatro, where three major Strehler Goldoni productions for this anniversary year, including a new "Arlecchino," have been presented.

But Milan is also where Strehler and his theater have been sucked into the current "clean hands" investigations of Italian corruption.

The director and his associates (along with a handful of allied Socialist politicians) have been accused by prosecutors of illegally diverting \$500,000 of European Community grants. A trial, several times postponed, is now scheduled to get under way in October.

Goldoni, whose realistic comedies presaged modern drama, was driven from Venice by the plots and slanders of his many enemies, chief among them his arch rival, Carlo Gozzi. He spent the last three decades of his life in exile in Paris, where he died in poverty.

Strehler, who is 71, has long identified with Goldoni. Before the current scandal derailed him, he had planned to star as Goldoni in a script he had written (originally for television) based on the playwright's memoirs. That project has now been postponed to next season, and Strehler instead withdrew for three months of self-imposed sabbatical exile to a rented apartment in Switzerland, with a sweeping view of Lake Lugano.

"I decided not to live anymore in Milan," he announced grandly in an interview, although in June he did in fact return to oversee the Piccolo Teatro's summer touring and rehearsals for next season. "It became unbearable for me," he said. "It was all a cabal, partly political and partly theatrical."



Giorgio Strehler, director of Milan's Piccolo Teatro.

For Strehler, a lifelong "man of the left," his involvement in the "clean hands" prosecutions comes as a shock. He welcomes the movement as a purging of Italian corruption. But now he finds himself among the accused, a fate that he dismisses contemptuously with the pronouncement that he is "absolutely innocent."

"There is no possibility of my being found guilty," he added, a bold wager on the trial's outcome that some Italian observers would make.

The truth can only emerge this fall, if then. Apparently Strehler, operating in the autocratic manner that has long defined his reign at the theater, used the EC funds, intended for the training of actors, to pay for rehearsals for his protracted project to stage both parts of Goethe's "Faust."

His defense of this Faustian maneuver is that he has long educated actors in just such a way; by letting them observe rehearsals and participate in small roles. Some within the theater resent his dictatorial style, apparently, but he has already beaten back an attempt by theater employees to wrest away significant managerial authority. And certainly legitimate

and operatic theaters all over Italy have been forced to scramble in recent years to maintain artistic standards, as public subsidies have been steadily reduced.

In the meantime, as the legal machinery grinds on, there is Goldoni to consider, and Strehler has been doing that all his life. For him, Goldoni's plays can be equated with those of Shakespeare and Goethe and Brecht and the many other masters to whom he has devoted his life as a director.

Goldoni has been slighted in English-speaking countries, Strehler and others believe, because his models, from commedia dell'arte, are not part of the common Anglo-American cultural tradition, and because his plays are more vehicles for actors than larger poetic or quasi-political statements about humanity.

Goldoni's comedies actually amounted to a reform of commedia dell'arte, that hoary routine of puppetlike figures bashing one another over the head and flailing their sexual prowess. He invested those figures with a sharply observed social realism, wonderfully true to his time and place.

Strehler's 1947 "Arlecchino" was one of

two Goldoni productions after World War II that reshaped opinions about the playwright. Luciano Visconti's staging in 1952 of "La Locandiera" (The Landlady), starring Marcello Mastroianni, reassessed the playwright's credentials as a realist. Strehler's "Arlecchino" stressed the fantastical, even Gozzian side to Goldoni's art, investing it with a flair and a theatricality that are still very much evident.

Strehler's latest "Arlecchino" staging, on view in Milan and on tour, combines the veteran actor Ferruccio Soleri, who has played the title role at the Piccolo Teatro since 1956, with recent graduates from Strehler's acting school.

"The contrast is delightful, but the boldest touch is to double or triple all the parts but that of Arlecchino, underscoring his confusion as he is pulled this way and that by his various 'masters.' At the end, with the multiple characters chattering rapid-fire text in absolute synchronicity, the effect is like a Rossini opera finale.

Why is Goldoni underrepresented in English-speaking countries?

"In America, they only do new things," Strehler said. "It is a problem with all the classics. The English do the classics, but they have Shakespeare, and so they are less interested in the others."

Both Strehler and Robert Brustein, artistic director of the American Repertory Theatre in Cambridge, Massachusetts, suggested that today there might be more interest in the romantic fantasies of Gozzi (whose "Turandot" attracted both Busoni and Puccini) than in Goldoni.

For Brustein, it was Strehler who brought out a Gozzian side to Goldoni. "What was exciting about Strehler's Goldoni was that he theatricalized him," he said by telephone from Cambridge. "He did for Goldoni what Gozzi actually did himself."

One problem with Goldoni's posthumous reputation has been that he wrote for specific actors, which helps explain the success Soleri has had devoting his career to particular Goldoni parts. Italian theater up to Strehler's own youth was an actor's theater, not a playwright's or a director's theater. Shakespeare can be read as literature, but it is more difficult to do that with Goldoni.

"Goldoni's great strength is that he created characters that realize themselves on stage," said Elena Povoledo, a professor of theater history at the Silvio d'Amico National Academy of Dramatic Art, in Rome. "He is not a literary author, but a theatrical author. He knew his actors and he knew his public."

"But there are also Goldoni plays that create a Venetian world," Povoledo added. "Goldoni was a man who loved the world he inhabited, and he expressed the life of that world in his comedies."

PEOPLE

Miami Sings the Boos For Whitney Houston

Saving all her love! Whitney Houston's first concert tour in two years got off to a bad start in Miami and drew some boos from the crowd. The concert started more than an hour late with two unannounced warm-up groups, and Houston didn't take the stage for another 45 minutes. She then shocked the crowd by dismissing an autograph-seeking fan who approached the stage. "Your ticket definitely says 'seat,' doesn't it?"

After "Blond Ambition," it's "The Circle Show" — Madonna's first world tour in three years. The kickoff will be Sept. 25 at Wembley Stadium in London.

First law for would-be thieves: Buckle up! U.S. tycoon Marvin Davis recovered some of the \$10 million in cash and jewelry stolen from his limousine near Nice last week-end after two men holding the loot were stopped by police for failing to wear seatbelts. French police said a search of their car turned up the thieves' credit cards and papers, and the suspects tipped authorities to a bag under a rock where some of the gems were stashed. But a spokesman for Davis and his wife, Barbara, said that only one ring and a small portion of the cash have been returned to them so far.

Princess Diana's stepmother, Raibe Spencer, 63, married Count Jean-Francois de Chambray, 57, Thursday in London, a year after the death of her second husband, Earl Spencer. Neither Diana, nor her brother Charles or her two older sisters attended the ceremony. They reportedly had an acrimonious relationship with their stepmother, called her "Aunt Raibe," and blamed her for selling family treasures. The countess's mother, the novelist Barbara Cartland, also skipped the ceremony, but is expected to attend a reception Saturday.

The National Symphony Orchestra led by music director Mstislav Rostropovich will give a concert tour in Russia and the Baltic states from Sept. 21 to Oct. 5.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Region	City	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	Humidity	Clouds	Precip	
Europe	Algiers	26/22	14/8	23/22	18/24	12/14	pc	bc	sh	
	Athens	21/17	13/9	21/20	12/23	14/16	pc	bc	sh	
	Barcelona	21/16	12/8	20/19	11/21	13/15	pc	bc	sh	
	Berlin	20/14	7/4	19/18	10/16	12/14	pc	bc	sh	
	Bombay	28/23	14/7	24/23	11/21	13/15	pc	bc	sh	
	Buenos Aires	26/17	14/7	23/24	19/26	12/14	pc	bc	sh	
	Cairo	27/21	14/7	23/24	19/26	12/14	pc	bc	sh	
	London	14/8	8/4	14/8	8/4	8/4	pc	bc	sh	
	Madrid	21/16	12/8	20/19	11/21	13/15	pc	bc	sh	
	Moscow	14/8	8/4	14/8	8/4	8/4	pc	bc	sh	
North America	Atlanta	26/22	14/8	23/22	18/24	12/14	pc	bc	sh	
	Boston	21/17	13/9	21/20	12/23	14/16	pc	bc	sh	
	Chicago	21/16	12/8	20/19	11/21	13/15	pc	bc	sh	
	Dallas	26/22	14/8	23/22	18/24	12/14	pc	bc	sh	
	Denver	21/16	12/8	20/19	11/21	13/15	pc	bc	sh	
	Houston	26/22	14/8	23/22	18/24	12/14	pc	bc	sh	
	Los Angeles	26/22	14/8	23/22	18/24	12/14	pc	bc	sh	
	Manila	28/23	14/7	24/23	11/21	13/15	pc	bc	sh	
	Mexico City	26/22	14/8	23/22	18/24	12/14	pc	bc	sh	
	New York	21/17	13/9	21/20	12/23	14/16	pc	bc	sh	
Asia	Bangkok	28/23	14/7	24/23	11/21	13/15	pc	bc	sh	
	Hong Kong	28/23	14/7	24/23	11/21	13/15	pc	bc	sh	
	London	14/8	8/4	14/8	8/4	8/4	pc	bc	sh	
	Manila	28/23	14/7	24/23	11/21	13/15	pc	bc	sh	
	New Delhi	28/23	14/7	24/23	11/21	13/15	pc	bc	sh	
	Seoul	21/16	12/8	20/19	11/21	13/15	pc	bc	sh	
	Taipei	28/23	14/7	24/23	11/21	13/15	pc	bc	sh	
	Tokyo	28/23	14/7	24/23	11/21	13/15	pc	bc	sh	
	Africa	Algiers	26/22	14/8	23/22	18/24	12/14	pc	bc	sh
		Cairo	27/21	14/7	23/24	19/26	12/14	pc	bc	sh
Conakry		26/22	14/8	23/22	18/24	12/14	pc	bc	sh	
Harare		26/22	14/8	23/22	18/24	12/14	pc	bc	sh	
Luanda		26/22	14/8	23/22	18/24	12/14	pc	bc	sh	
Nairobi		26/22	14/8	23/22	18/24	12/14	pc	bc	sh	
Windhoek		26/22	14/8	23/22	18/24	12/14	pc	bc	sh	
Latin America		Buenos Aires	26/17	14/7	23/24	19/26	12/14	pc	bc	sh
		Caraacas	26/22	14/8	23/22	18/24	12/14	pc	bc	sh
		Caracas	26/22	14/8	23/22	18/24	12/14	pc	bc	sh
	Caracas	26/22	14/8	23/22	18/24	12/14	pc	bc	sh	
	Caracas	26/22	14/8	23/22	18/24	12/14	pc	bc	sh	
	Caracas	26/22	14/8	23/22	18/24	12/14	pc	bc	sh	
	Caracas	26/22	14/8	23/22	18/24	12/14	pc	bc	sh	
	Caracas	26/22	14/8	23/22	18/24	12/14	pc	bc	sh	
	Caracas	26/22	14/8	23/22	18/24	12/14	pc	bc	sh	
	Caracas	26/22	14/8	23/22	18/24	12/14	pc	bc	sh	

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- Treats brutally
- Sun deflector
- One of the buttaurps
- Disposed to love
- Ill-fated liner: 1912
- Certain carriers
- Hansley sitcom
- Laundry machine
- Mystery writer: Catherine
- V.P. under G.R.F.
- Commit a solecism
- Old Gynn's widow
- Stunted type: Abbr.
- Overpriced: 31
- Lollipopalooza
- Retreat house
- Lunch and brunch
- "— Hear a Waltz?"
- Thames islet

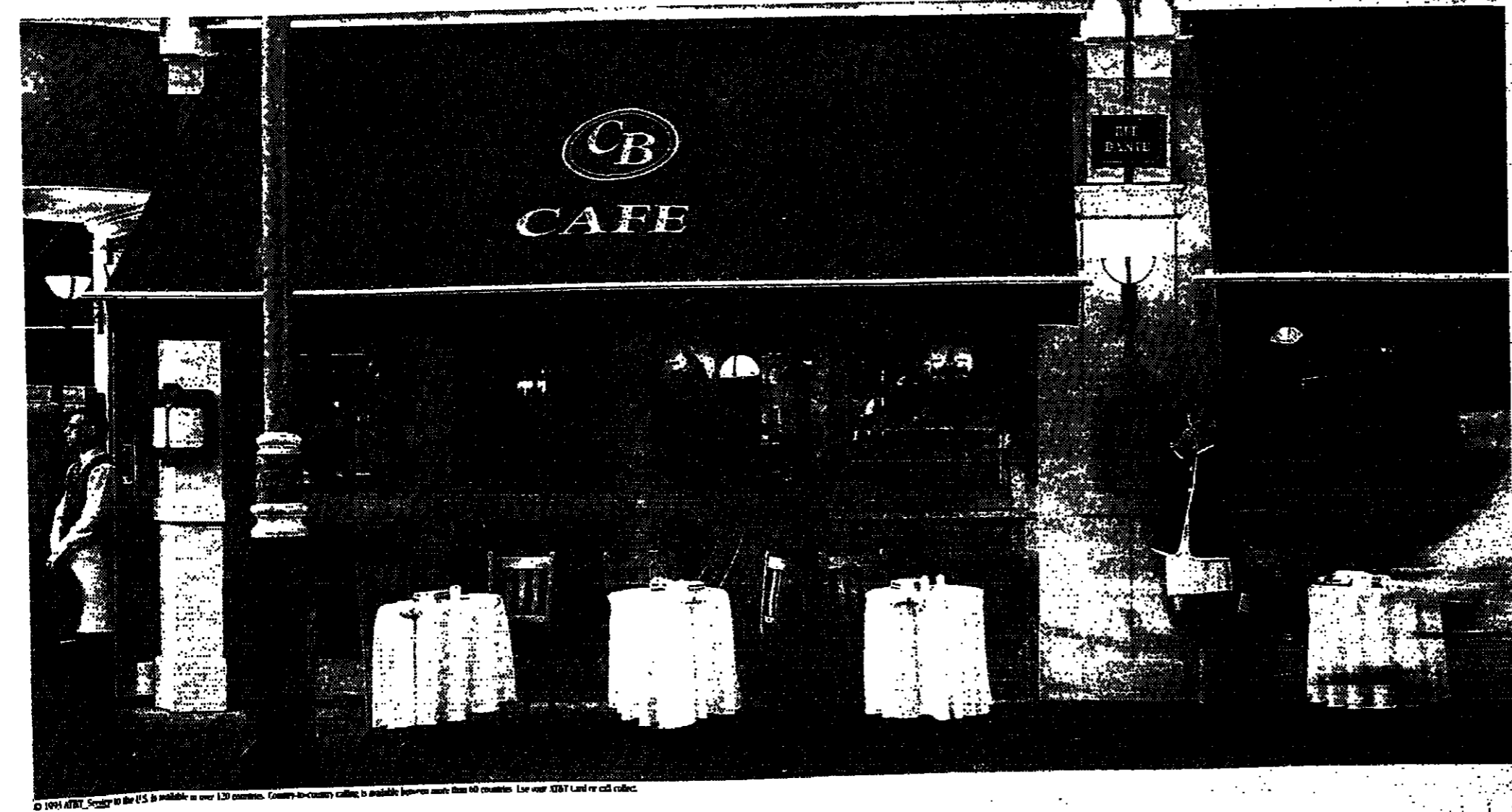
DOWN

- Experienced
- To — (100%)
- Ending with deca or nona
- Writer: Bagnold
- Conceal
- Hanger of a sort
- Ovid's god of love
- Headland
- Sweetshop
- Pongtits
- Throw into confusion
- Leisure, e.g.
- Choke
- Like a backpacker
- Astringer gaffe
- Palmer Charles, James or Rembrandt
- Try to equal
- Patted; pampered
- Like Bush and Reagan
- Withdraw from occupancy
- Award-winning music group
- Alex Karras, once
- Sign of debt
- Cry from a crow's-nest
- Roman art of gale
- Close-bred community
- Across Danita
- Indian poet P.
- and run (leave in haste)

Solution to Puzzle of July 8

AMANA GAB BASS
 ANA GAB BASS
 YOU DRIVE FORS HOW
 SST OMA TOCME
 OUC POLESTAR
 WABASH RIVER
 ABATE EGUS BEVY
 ROLE OALS ERIA
 OVED PERE BRINK
 WENDENFENCES
 PROPERTY OSE
 LAMBIA SUICAT
 AIMPUTTOROUGH
 SEEP OVID ENTRE
 HERA RAGA STEAM

If you're going to travel all over the map, here's how to call from almost any point on it.



AT&T Access Numbers

ANDORRA	193-8011	LEBANON (BEIRUT)	426-801
ARMENIA	8-14111	LIBERIA	797-787
AUSTRIA	822-903-011	LIECHTENSTEIN	185-00-11
BAHRAIN	800-001	LITHUANIA	8-196
BELGIUM	078-11-8670	LUXEMBOURG	8-808-0111
CAYE VERDE ISLANDS	112	MALAWI	1-01-192
CHADIA*	89-38-8611	MALTA	0800-890-110
CYPRUS	080-30010	MOLDOVA	183-8011
CZECH REPUBLIC	00-420-00101	NETHERLANDS	80-422-0111
DENMARK	8001-8010	NGERA	
EGYPT (CAIRO)	518-4280	Special USA Direct Telephone Locations	
FAROE ISLANDS	8001-0010	NORWAY	058-12811
FINLAND	9888-188-10	POLAND**	8-018-480-0111
FRANCE	193-8011	PORTUGAL	08774-288
GABON	800-001	ROMANIA	87-585-0258
GAMBIA	8111	RUSSIAN (MOSCOW)	185-5842
GERMANY**	0138-8010	SAN MARINO	172-1011
GHANA	8181	SAUDI ARABIA	1-800-100
GERALDAR*	8000	SLOVAKIA	00-428-00187
GREECE	00-800-1311	SPAIN	900-99-00-11
HUNGARY	00-900-81111	SWEDEN	028-795-811
ICELAND	998-001	SWITZERLAND	185-00-11
IRELAND	1-880-558-898	TURKEY	9-09-8001-2277
ISRAEL	177-888-2727	U.A.R. ARAB EMIRATES	800-1-0010
ITALY	172-1-011	USA	0888-85-0011
JORDAN	8000-10	ZAMBIA*	86-388
KUWAIT	800-288	ZIMBABWE*	118-889

*Numbers in bold face permit country-to-country calling in addition to calls to the U.S. **Some numbers require coin or card. *Western portion. Includes Berlin and Leipzig. Access numbers that are limited availability. *Area provided from public country code. *01* local, outside Berlin. *018-480-0111* have major Western health. For additional access numbers, call collect: 412-553-7492, ext. 600.

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سكنا من الأصل